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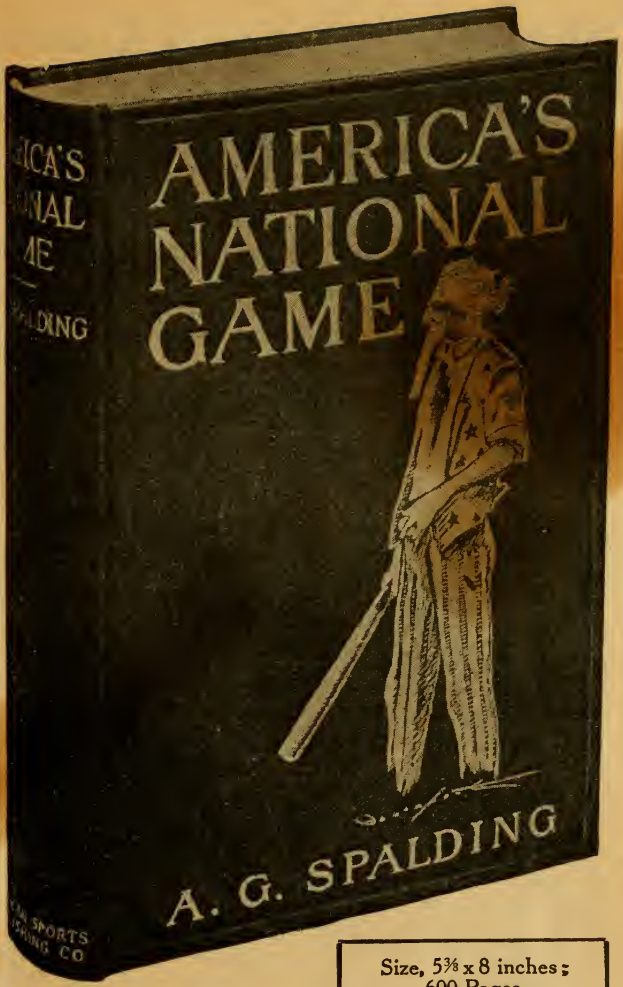

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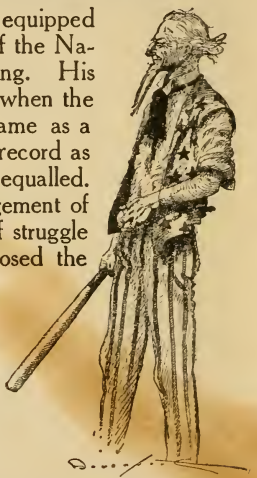

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Owing to the increasing interest that is being taken in athletic sports for women A. G. Spalding & Bros. are now giving special attention to women's athletic needs in each of their various stores throughout the country, where every information regarding the outfitting of individuals or clubs may be obtained and also any information regarding the laying out of athletic grounds, playgrounds or gymnasiums will be cheerfully given.

¶ Questions regarding the interpretation of any athletic rule will be promptly answered by addressing Spalding's Athletic Library, P. O. Box 611, New York City.

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GROUP VII, No. 7A

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASKET BALL GUIDE FOR WOMEN

1911-1912

EDITED BY
SENDA BERENSON ABBOTT
Recently Director of Physical Training, Smith College

Official Playing Rules Adopted June, 1899, at Springfield, Mass.; Revised by Executive Committee of the Basket Ball Rules Committee, October 23, 24, 1905, at New York City; Revised September, 1908; Revised September, 1910; Revised September, 1911.

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1911/12

Publishers' Notice

Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide for Women is now an annual publication, containing the new rules, revised by a competent committee, with such changes as the previous season's experience warrants. The Rules Committee has made every effort to present these rules in as simple and as clear a manner as possible, so that a beginner, by careful studying, might almost play the game, technically, as well as it should be played. Women's basket ball—and men's, for that matter—should be a clean, healthy and wholesome game. While the rules are clear and explicit as to the conduct of the game, that fact will not stop roughness, trickery or deceit on the part of those who seek to take an undue advantage, and this is where the necessity of competent officials presents itself. The game should be played for the love of it, for the good fellowship it engenders, and the idea that the final score is all that counts should be eliminated. It is the duty of coaches to impress these facts upon those in their charge.

Although, as previously stated, every effort has been made to simplify the rules as much as possible, still points will arise that need explanation, and it will be the pleasure of the publishers to render any help to those desiring it.

The publishers will also be pleased to receive for next year's Guide suggestions from anyone connected with a girls' school, or reports showing how the game has improved and to what extent it has become a feature of physical training in women's educational institutions.

AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING CO.,
21 Warren Street, New York.

Executive Committee on Basket Ball Rules

MISS JESSIE H. BANCROFT,
Assistant Director Physical Training Public Schools of Greater New York and Executive Secretary Girls' Branch Public Schools Athletic League.

MISS JOSEPHINE BEIDERHASE,
Assistant Director Physical Training Public Schools of Greater New York; Wadleigh High School, New York City.

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DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK,
President Playground Association of America.

MR. GEORGE T. HEPBRON,
Editor Men's Official Basket Ball Guide.

MR. HARRY A. FISHER,
Editor Official Collegiate Basket Ball Guide.

Announcement

Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide for Women will be published hereafter about September 1 of each year. Photographs and reports should be in the publishers' possession before July 15. All questions in relation to rules and the proper conduct of the game can be sent to the publishers,

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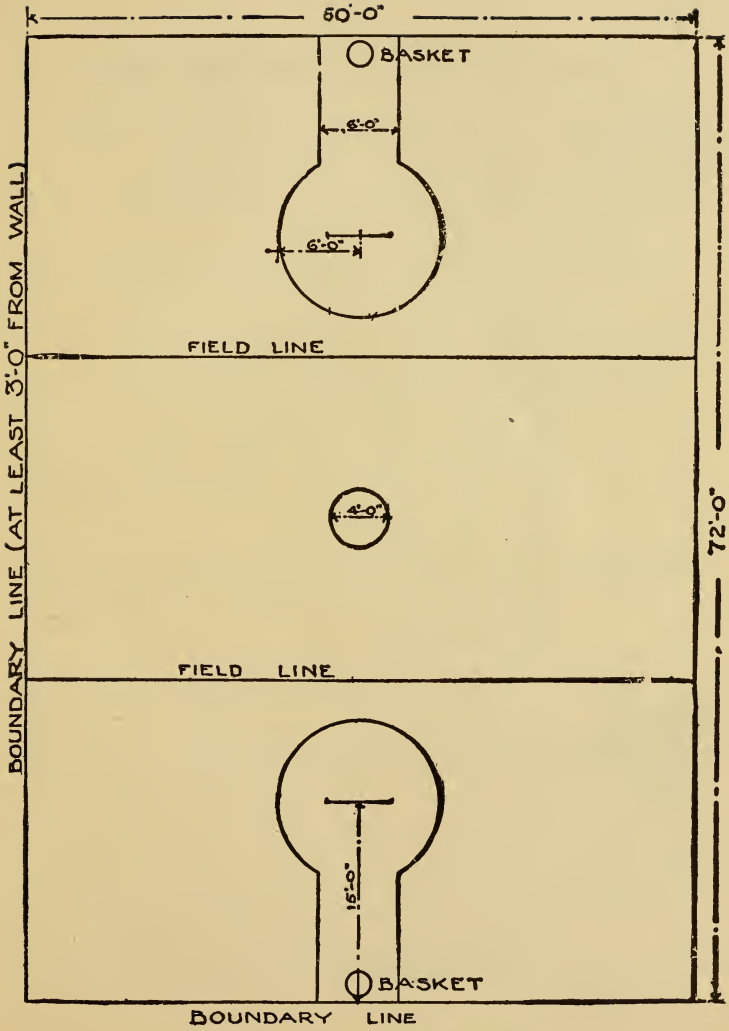

DIAGRAM OF FIELD OF PLAY.

Official Women's Basket Ball Rules

Adopted June, 1899, at Springfield, Mass.; Revised by Executive Committee of the Basket Ball Rules Committee, October 23, 24, 1905, at New York City.
Revised September, 1908; Revised September, 1910;
Revised September, 1911.
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RULE I.

GROUNDS. SECTION 1. Basket Ball may be played on any grounds free from obstruction, said grounds not to exceed 6,000 square feet of actual playing space.

Boundary lines. SEC. 2. There may be a well defined line marked around the floor or field. The side boundaries shall be at least three feet from the wall, fence or other obstruction. The end boundaries shall be directly below the surface against which the goal is placed. This line shall form the boundary of the field of play. Upon agreement by both teams the boundary lines may be dispensed with.

Division lines. SEC. 3. The field shall be divided into three equal parts by field lines, parallel to the end boundary lines.

SEC. 4. The field shall be laid out as per diagram on preceding page.

RULE II.

BALL. SECTION 1. The ball shall be spherical; it shall be made of a rubber bladder covered with a leather case;

Size of Ball. it shall be not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference; the limit of variableness shall not be more than one-fourth of an inch in three diameters; it shall weigh not less than 18 nor more than 20 ounces.

Who provides the ball. SEC. 2. The ball shall be provided by the home team; except in serial championships, when it shall

NOTE.—"Spalding's Official Basket Ball Guide" for men, edited by George T. Hepbron, containing the official rules, is published in Spalding's Athletic Library No. 7.

be furnished by the championship committee; it shall be tightly inflated and so laced that it cannot be held by the lacing, and shall otherwise be in good condition.

Official ball to be used.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be packed in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games. The REFEREE may in all match games and shall in serial championships declare all games void when this rule is violated.

RULE III.

BASKETS.

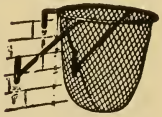
SECTION 1. The baskets shall be hammock nets of cord, suspended from metal rings 18 inches in diameter (inside). The rings shall be placed 10 feet above the ground in the centre of the short side of the actual playing field. The inside rim shall extend 6 inches from a rigid supporting surface.

Background.

SEC. 2. In case the supporting surface is not a wall of the building, a special background must be provided, which shall measure at least 6 feet horizontally and 4 feet vertically, and extend not less than 3 feet above the top of the basket. It may be of any solid material, but must be *permanently* flat, perpendicular and rigid.

Solid material.

SEC. 3. The baskets shall be rigidly supported. There must be no projections beyond the sides nor above the upper edge of the basket.



OFFICIAL BASKET.

SEC. 4. The baskets made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official baskets.

Official baskets to be used.

SEC. 5. The "official" baskets must be used in all match games. The REFEREE may in all match games and shall in serial championships declare all games void when this rule is violated.

Spectators six feet away.

SEC. 6. No spectators or others shall be permitted nearer than six feet to the baskets in any direc-

tion. The REFEREE shall see that this rule is enforced.

RULE IV.

TEAMS. SECTION 1. Teams shall number not less than *five* nor more than *nine* members.

Position of players (*NOTE—Those who are playing the position of home must stay in their own home section, except during the "time out" or between halves. Those playing the position of centre must stay in the centre section and those playing the position of guard must stay in their respective sections except during "time out" or between halves.*)

RULE V.

OFFICIALS. SECTION 1. The officials shall be a REFEREE, two UMPIRES, a SCORER, a TIMEKEEPER and four LINESMEN.

RULE VI.

REFEREE. Referee an outsider. SECTION 1. The REFEREE in all cases must be a thoroughly competent and impartial person, and shall not be a member of either of the competing organizations.

SEC. 2. In all but serial championship games the visiting team shall choose the REFEREE, but shall notify the home team before the day of the game. Any team neglecting to send such notification within the limit specified shall forfeit the right to appoint the REFEREE. In all serial championship games the REFEREE shall be selected by the championship committee.

SEC. 3. Before the game begins the REFEREE shall see that the regulations respecting the ball, baskets, grounds and spectators are adhered to. (Rule III, section 6.) By mutual agreement of the CAPTAINS, the REFEREE may allow alterations in the rules regarding extent of boundary or side lines and time of halves, but not regarding rules for goal,

Alterations in rules, about grounds and time.

ball, teams or spectators. The REFEREE shall ascertain before the commencement of the game the time for beginning or any other arrangements that have been made by the CAPTAINS or committee in charge.

Referee decider when ball is in play and when goal has been made and calls fouls.

SEC. 4. The REFEREE shall be judge of the ball. He shall decide when the ball is in play, to whom it belongs, when a goal has been made, *and have power to call all fouls provided for in the rules.*

SEC. 5. The REFEREE shall approve of the SCORERS, TIMEKEEPERS and LINESMEN before the game begins.

Ball; how put in play.

SEC. 6. Whenever the ball is put in play by tossing it up the REFEREE shall stand so that he shall throw the ball in a plane at right angles to the side lines.

Calling Time.

SEC. 7. The REFEREE shall call time when necessary by blowing a whistle.

Referee calls foul on player who speaks to officials.

SEC. 8. No player but the CAPTAIN shall address any official. The REFEREE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

Cannot alter decision of other officials.

SEC. 9. The REFEREE is the superior officer of the game and shall decide all questions not under the jurisdiction of the other officials, but he shall have no power to alter the decisions made by the other officials when they are in regard to matters under their jurisdiction.

Referee has no power after game.

SEC. 10. The REFEREE'S term of office shall only extend from the time the game begins until it is concluded, and his decision awarding the game must then be given. His jurisdiction shall then end and he shall have no longer any power to act as REFEREE.

Duties of the Referee.

SEC. 11. The REFEREE puts the ball in play. (Rule XII, sections 4, 5, and 6.)

SEC. 12. Makes all decisions on violations of Rule XII, section 5.

SEC. 13. Decides when a goal has been made. (Rule XII, section 30.)

SEC. 14. Indicates the two players nearest the ball when time was called and who are to jump for it when play is resumed. (Rule XII, section 7.)

SEC. 15. Throws ball up when it is held by two or more players for any length of time. (Rule XII, section 22a.)

SEC. 16. Indicates which player had her two hands on the ball first. (Rule XII, section 21.)

SEC. 17. Awards point to opposing team when goal is touched. (Rule XII, section 31.)

SEC. 18. Awards point to opposing team for three guarding fouls at basket. (Rule XII, section 32.)

SEC. 19. Makes decisions in Rule XII, section 36.

SEC. 20. Decides on violations of Rule XII, section 37.

SEC. 21. Decides whether ball was in the air when whistle sounded and whether goal counts. (Rule XII, section 33.)

SEC. 22. Decides whether goal thrown by team making a foul counts. (Rule XII, section 34)

SEC. 23. When whistles of two or more officials are sounded simultaneously, the one calling attention to a foul shall take precedence.

SUGGESTION.—That whistles of different pitch be used.

SEC. 24. Makes decisions on goals thrown according to Rule XII, section 35.

SEC. 25. Blows whistle when ball goes out of bounds. (Rule XII, section 11.)

SEC. 26. Makes decisions when ball is caused to go out of bounds. (Rule XII, section 12.)

SEC. 27. Decides when player has held the ball

more than five seconds out of bounds. (Rule XII, section 15.)

SEC. 28. Decides when game has been won by default according to Rule XII, section 39.

SEC. 29. Decides when game has been won by default according to rule XII, section 40.

SEC. 30. Announces score of a defaulted or forfeited game. (Rule XII, section 41.)

SEC. 31. Disqualifies for rough play or for four fouls of same kind. (Rule XII, section 25).

SEC. 32. Calls fouls for persistent intentional delays. (Rule XII, section 3.)

SEC. 33. Calls fouls when following rules are violated: Rule VI, section 8; Rule XII, sections 3, 4, 6, 27. **Referee calls fouls.**

SEC. 34. Referee *alone* may call "time out" and "time" at end of halves. (Rule IX, section 3.)

SEC. 35. The REFEREE is the superior officer of the game and shall decide all questions not covered by these rules.

RULE VII.

SECTION 1. The UMPIRES in all cases must be thoroughly competent and impartial persons, and shall not be members of either of the competing organizations. **UMPIRES. Umpires. Outsiders.**

SEC. 2. In all but serial championship games the home team shall choose the UMPIRES, but shall notify the visiting team of such selection before the day of the date fixed for the game. A team neglecting to send such notification within the time specified, shall forfeit to the visiting team its right to appoint the UMPIRES. In serial championship games the championship committee shall appoint the umpires.

SEC. 3. The UMPIRES shall be judge of the players, shall make decisions and call fouls as follows: UMPIRES call fouls for violations of Rule XII, sections 9, 10, 19, 21c, 23, 24, 25, 43, 44, 45. **Umpire calls fouls.**

Umpires not to question each other's decisions.

SEC. 4. The UMPIRES shall make their decisions independently of each other, and a foul called by one shall not be questioned by the other.

Whistle blown on foul.

SEC. 5. Whenever a foul is made the UMPIRE calling it shall blow a whistle, indicate the offender, and announce the nature of the foul, so that both the offender and the SCORER can hear it.

RULE VIII.

SCORER.

SECTION 1. The SCORER shall be appointed by the management of the home team, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. If the visiting team so desires they may appoint an ASSISTANT SCORER, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. The ASSISTANT SCORER shall have no power to make decisions and shall perform such duties as are assigned by the SCORER. The SCORER'S record is the only "official" score. In serial championship games the SCORER and his assistant shall be appointed by the Championship Committee, and their relation to each other shall be the same as the foregoing.

Scorer to get names.

SEC. 2. The SCORER, before the commencement of the game, shall secure from the management of each team a list of their players, with their positions.

Scorer must notify referee about disqualifying players.

SEC. 3. He shall notify the REFEREE when a player shall be disqualified according to Rule XII, section 25.

Official score.

SEC. 4. Match games shall be scored in and according to the details in the Spalding official score book, and this shall constitute the official record of the game.

Blackboards, cards, etc., for announcing score, to be in charge of official scorer.

SEC. 5. The use of blackboard, cards, etc., to announce the score to spectators, shall be in charge of the SCORER or one of his assistants and only the official score shall be announced thereon. In case of mistake on the board, cards, etc., it shall be cor-

rected according to the record in the official score book.

RULE IX.

TIMEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. A TIMEKEEPER shall be appointed by the management of the home team, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. If the visiting team so desires they may appoint an ASSISTANT TIMEKEEPER, subject to the approval of the REFEREE. The ASSISTANT TIMEKEEPER shall have no power to make decisions, and shall perform such duties as are assigned by the TIMEKEEPER. The TIMEKEEPER'S record is the only "official" time. In serial championship games, the TIMEKEEPER and his assistant shall be appointed by the Championship Committee, and their relation to each other shall be the same as the foregoing.

SEC. 2. He shall note when the game starts and shall blow his whistle indicating the expiration of the actual playing time in each half.

Time out only on referee's order. Time not deducted for "free throws."

SEC. 3. Time consumed by stoppages during the game shall be deducted only on order of the REFEREE. Time involved in making "free throws," etc., shall not be considered stoppages.

RULE X.

SECTION 1. The LINESMEN shall be appointed by the management of the home team and subject to the approval of the REFEREE.

SEC. 2. There shall be four LINESMEN; two from each side.

Position of Linesmen.

SEC. 3. The LINESMEN shall stand at the four ends of the division lines. Their particular places shall be assigned them by the REFEREE.

Linesmen call Line Fouls.

SEC. 4. The LINESMEN shall be judges of fouls made by stepping on or crossing over the field lines, or touching the field lines or the ground beyond with

any part of the body or clothing, and shall call such fouls.

RULE XI.

CAPTAINS. SECTION 1. CAPTAINS shall be indicated by each side previous to the commencement of a match; they must be players in the game.

SEC. 2. The CAPTAINS shall be the representatives of their respective teams.

Captains speak to officials. SEC. 3. The CAPTAINS shall toss for choice of baskets and be entitled to call the attention of the officials to any violation of the rules which they think have been made.

SEC. 4. Before the commencement of a match each captain shall furnish the SCORER with a list of her players with their positions.

RULE XII.

Time of halves. SECTION 1. The game shall consist of two halves of fifteen minutes each, with a rest of ten minutes between the halves. This is the time of actual play. These times may be changed by agreement of CAPTAINS and REFEREE except in serial championship games, in which case the Championship Committee shall make the change if necessary.

SEC. 2. The teams shall change baskets at the end of the first half.

Persistent or intentional delay of game. SEC. 3. Any persistent or intentional delay of the game shall be counted as a foul against the team so delaying. The REFEREE shall call this foul.

(*EXAMPLE—"Failing to get up as soon as possible after having fallen down," especially when in possession of the ball.*)

Ball, how and when put in play at centre. SEC. 4. At the opening of the game, at the beginning of the second half, after each goal, and at such other times as hereinafter provided, the REFEREE shall put the ball in play at the centre. Whenever the ball is put in play at the centre the

players who are to jump for same must keep both feet within the circle, and the REFEREE shall toss the ball up in a plane at right angles to the side lines to a greater height than either of the centre players can jump, and so that it will drop between them. Sec. 3 may be applied when players delay game by not coming to centre promptly or stepping out of circle before or during jumps.

Ball to be touched first by one or both jumping centre men.

SEC. 5. When the REFEREE puts the ball in play at centre, he shall blow his whistle when the ball reaches its highest point, after which it must be first touched by either or both of the jumping centres. If the ball is batted to outside by one or both of the jumping centres it shall again be put in play at centre. The ball may either be caught or batted by one of the jumping centres.

Players who "jump" for ball must stand with both feet together.

SEC. 6. Whenever the ball is put in play other than in the centre, the players who are to first touch the ball must not stand further than two feet from the spot indicated by the REFEREE where the ball is to fall and have both feet together until the jump is made. If this rule is violated, section 3 may be applied by the REFEREE.

When "time" is called, ball in bounds.

SEC. 7. If the ball is in bounds when "time" is called the REFEREE shall stand between the players and the nearer side line and put the ball in play by tossing it up in such a manner that it will drop near the spot where it was when "time" was called. The two opponents nearest this spot when time was called shall be the first to touch the ball after play is resumed. They shall be indicated by the REFEREE. If, however, the ball is held in tie (Rule XII, section 22) between the centre and forward or guard (i. e., over the field line) the ball shall be tossed up between the centre and her centre opponent indicated by the REFEREE.

When "time" is called, ball out of bounds.

SEC. 8. If the ball is out of bounds when "time" is called, play shall be resumed at the whistle of the REFEREE the same as if time had not been called.

Ball not to be carried.

SEC. 9. A player shall not advance with the ball while in bounds, nor across the line to out of bounds with one or both feet. She must play it from the spot on which she catches it. Allowance is to be made for one who catches it while running, provided she throws it at once or stops as soon as possible. If in the judgment of the REFEREE she stops as soon as possible and at the end of the run she has one foot over the line, touching the floor on the outside, a foul for carrying over shall not be called if she immediately withdraws the foot that is over the line, but if she carries the foot that is inside the field of play to the floor on the outside, a foul shall be called for carrying over. This shall not be interpreted as interfering with a player's turning around without making progress as long as she keeps one foot in place. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 10. When a ball has been caught with *both* hands it shall not be bounded on the floor, but must be thrown within three seconds and according to Sections 9 and 45. If a player catches the ball with *one* hand she may bound it on the floor with one hand, once only, in order to catch it with both hands securely. This does not interfere with her throwing for goal twice or more in succession, even if no other player touches it between times. The UMPIRE or REFEREE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

When the ball is out of bounds.

SEC. 11. The ball is out of bounds only when it has completely crossed the line and is either touching the floor or in the possession of a player who has

one or both feet outside, except as provided in section 12.

When the other side is awarded the ball after going out of bounds.

SEC. 12. When the ball is caused to go out of bounds in any manner intentionally or unintentionally (except in violation of section 9) and remains there, the REFEREE shall give it to the side opposite the one who touched it last and to the player nearest the point where it left the field of play.

How to throw ball in from out of bounds.

SEC. 13. The ball may be thrown into the field of play in any direction, from *any spot* (outside of bounds) *on a line drawn at right angles to the boundary line at the point where the ball crossed it.* The ball may be thrown into the field of play, and must be played by some other player before the player who passed it in can again play it. When either of these rules are violated the REFEREE shall give the ball to the opponent at the same spot.

To be played by another player.

When an "out of bounds" ball is tossed up.

SEC. 14. In case of a doubt in the mind of the REFEREE as to which side touched the ball last, it shall be tossed up between two players indicated by the REFEREE, 5 feet within the boundary lines on a line with the point where it left the field of play.

When ball rolls or bounces in again from out of bounds.

SEC. 15. When the ball goes out of bounds and immediately returns, play shall continue whether or not it was touched while out of bounds, except if the whistle of the REFEREE is blown. The ball shall then be put in play as though it had not returned to the field of play.

Five seconds to hold ball out of bounds.

SEC. 16. A player is allowed five seconds to hold the ball out of bounds. A player must not step over the boundary line until after she has played the ball, and if, in the judgment of the REFEREE, either of these rules is violated, the REFEREE shall give the ball to an opponent.

Interfering with thrower-in.

SEC. 17. There shall be no interfering with the player who is returning the ball: that is, no part of the person of her opponent shall be outside of the

field of play, and the ball may not be touched until it has crossed the line. If either of these rules is violated the REFEREE shall return the ball to the player who had it and have it again put in play at the original place.

Guarding fouls.

SEC. 18. All guarding must be done in the vertical plane. Fouls under this rule are:

a. Guarding over opponent's person or over ball. (Plate V.)

b. Guarding round opponent's person. (Plate VI.)

c. Correct guarding at the wall. (Plate VII.)

d. Guarding: boxing up. (Plate VIII.)

(*NOTE—"Boxing up" is done when two players guard an opponent who is trying for goal, one in front and one behind.*)

e. Guarding with hand touching ball. (Plate IX.) Referees and Umpires call these.

Holding, etc.

SEC. 19. There shall be no tackling, holding or pushing of an opponent, with or without the ball. The hands or arms shall not be used in any way to interfere with the progress of a player who has not the ball. Grasping the clothing of a person or player with the hands or putting one or both arms about a player shall be called holding. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

SEC. 20. The opponent of a player who has the ball may stand firm and guard rigidly.

SEC. 21. *a.* Two hands on a ball are necessary to secure it.

b. A foul may be called on a player who puts her hand on the ball after an opponent has secured it. (Plate IX.) Referee and Umpire.

c. Not more than one player of each team shall place two hands upon the ball at the time it is being disputed with an opponent. Violation of this rule is a foul and may be called by REFEREE or UMPIRE. (Plate XI.)

V.
VI.
VII.
VIII.

IX.

X.

XI.

d. REFEREE decides which player first gained possession of the ball.

Tie Ball.

SEC. 22. *a.* In case of doubt in the mind of the REFEREE as to which player first put her two hands on the ball, it shall be called a "Tie Ball." (Plate X.) The whistle shall be blown, play stopped, and the ball tossed up between them. (Rule VI, section 6.)

b. The ball may be thrown or batted in any direction with one or both hands.

Snatching or batting ball from an opponent's hands not allowed.

SEC. 23. In no case may a player remove the ball from the hands of an opposing player, either by *snatching* or *batting* it. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

Ball held three seconds only.

SEC. 24. The ball may not be held *by one player* longer than three seconds inside of bounds. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule. If the player has fallen down, the three seconds are counted from the time she has regained her feet. Section 3 may be applied if player does not get up as soon as possible.

Roughness will disqualify.

SEC. 25. There shall be no shouldering, tripping, striking, kicking or intentional or unnecessary roughness of any kind. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule. The REFEREE may for the first, and shall for the second offence, disqualify the offender for that game and for such further period as the Committee in charge shall determine. (*Three guarding fouls of the same kind or three line fouls shall warn and four shall disqualify a player.*) A foul is a violation of the rules, whether committed unintentionally, ignorantly or otherwise. The fact that a foul is made is the only guide for the officials in calling the same. The REFEREE has power to disqualify for violation of this rule whether foul was called or not. The ball shall not be kicked or struck with the fists. The

Kicking or striking ball not allowed.

REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

Substitute allowed for disqualified player.

SEC. 26. A substitute shall be allowed for a player who has been disqualified, and the foul made by her shall be counted.

Five minutes for "time."

SEC. 27. Whenever, because of sickness or accident to a player, it becomes necessary for the REFEREE to call "time," play must be resumed in five minutes. If the injured player is unable to resume play by that time, a substitute shall take her place, or the game starts at once without her. If it becomes necessary (on account of sickness, accident or disqualifying) to change the players the REFEREE may upon notice from the captain call "time" for the substitution, providing the SCORER has been notified and the new player is ready to start at once. Sec. 3 may be applied when necessary. By mutual agreement of captains the REFEREE may allow the positions of the players to be changed *between* the halves or if for a substitution during the halves. A player once removed from the game cannot play again during that game.

Players to be changed only after the Referee and Scorer have been notified.

Playing time of game.

SEC. 28. A game must be decided by the winning of the most points in thirty minutes playing time, or the amount of time agreed upon previously by captains and REFEREE, except in case of a tie.

Requires two points to win in case of tie.

SEC. 29. In case of a tie the game shall continue (without exchange of baskets) until either side has made 2 additional points. The goals may be made either from field or foul line, the team first scoring 2 points wins. In case of a tie and both teams make the second points simultaneously through both teams scoring on double fouls, the game shall continue, as provided for in section 38.

Scoring two points simultaneously.

Scoring of goals.

SEC. 30*a*. A goal made from the field shall count as 2 points; a goal made from a foul shall count as 1 point; a goal thrown shall count for the side into

whose basket the ball is thrown, even though it was done by mistake. To constitute a goal, the ball must enter and remain in the basket until after the REFEREE'S decision. What constitutes a goal.

b. In case baskets with open bottoms are used, to constitute a goal, the ball must enter and pass through the basket in accordance with the judgment of the REFEREE.

SEC. 31. If the basket or ball is touched by an opponent when the ball is on the edge of the basket, the REFEREE shall award 1 point to opposing team. Basket or ball touched by opponent.

SEC. 32. If a player throws for the basket and the REFEREE decides the ball had left the players' hands when the whistle of the REFEREE, UMPIRE or TIMEKEEPER or LINESMAN sounded, and the throw results in a goal, it shall count. Goal counts if whistle is blown when ball is in the air.

SEC. 33. If a player while trying for goal is fouled three times by the opposing team (at any time during the game), the REFEREE shall award an extra point to the team whose player was fouled and if the player succeeds in making a goal, it shall also count in accordance with Sec. 32. This does not interfere with a free throw after each of the three fouls. (Rule XII, section 36.) One point extra awarded at basket.

SEC. 34. A goal thrown before the whistle can be blown for a foul *made by the team throwing it* shall not count. The REFEREE makes decisions on this rule. Goals affected by fouls.

SEC. 35. When a player makes a throw for the basket and the REFEREE decides that part of her person was touching the floor out of bounds, if a goal is made it shall not count; if not made, the ball shall be considered in play. Goal from outside.

SEC. 36. When a foul has been made the opposite side shall have a free throw for the basket at a distance of fifteen feet from a point on the floor directly beneath the centre of the basket, measuring towards Free throw mark.

the opposite basket. The player having a free throw shall not cross the fifteen-foot line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. The ball cannot be thrown to any person, but must be thrown at the basket. If this rule is violated a goal, if made, shall not be scored and if missed the ball shall be dead and put in play in the centre. The REFEREE makes the decisions for violations of this rule.

Thrower must not cross mark.

Ball to be thrown at basket.

Six-foot lane for players. Penalty for crossing line before ball reaches basket.

SEC. 37. No player shall stand nearer than six feet to the thrower, nor in a lane six feet wide from the thrower to the basket, nor interfere with the ball until after it reaches the basket. The player shall not be interfered with in any way whatever, either by players or spectators. If this rule is violated by one of the opposite team, *or by spectators,* and a goal is not made, she shall have another free throw. If a goal is made, the foul shall not count. If violated by one of her own team, or by a player from each team, and a goal is made, it shall not count, and whether missed or made, the ball shall be thrown up in the centre. If the goal is not made and no rules have been violated the ball shall be in play. The players must stay back of the line until the ball has entered or missed the basket. The REFEREE makes the decisions for violation of this rule.

Two fouls at once.

SEC. 38. When two or more fouls are called at same time on opposite sides, they shall be thrown in succession and the ball shall be put in play at the centre after the last throw. When two or more fouls are called at the same time on one team, they shall be thrown in succession. If a goal is made on the last throw, the ball shall be put in play, at the centre; if missed, the ball is in play.

Winning by default.

SEC. 39. If only one team puts in an appearance at the appointed time, the REFEREE shall announce that the team complying with the terms

agreed upon shall be declared the winner of the game by default. (See section 40.)

When neither team is ready.

Sec. 40. When it happens, however, that neither team is ready to begin playing at the hour appointed for the game, the team which completes its number first and appears on the field ready for play cannot claim a default from its opponent. The latter shall be entitled to fifteen minutes' additional time, and if then unable to present a full team shall be obliged to play short-handed or forfeit the game. The REFEREE shall be the authority on this rule.

Sec. 41. Any team refusing to play within three minutes after receiving instructions to do so from the REFEREE shall forfeit the game. (See section 42.)

Sec. 42. The REFEREE shall announce a team defaulting or forfeiting a game the loser by the score of 2 to 0.

Line fouls.

Sec. 43. Touching the field line or ground beyond with any part of the body *or clothing* constitutes a foul. (This does not debar a player from leaning or reaching over the field line to pick up or receive the ball.) The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

Sec. 44. The ball may not be "juggled"; *i. e.,* tossed into the air and caught again to evade holding. The REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call foul for violation of this rule.

Sec. 45. No player may hand the ball, bounce it or roll it, to another player. The player must be *standing on both feet* and the ball must be *thrown in the air* to another player. REFEREE or UMPIRE shall call a foul for violation of this rule.

RULE XIII.

Sec. 1. The REFEREE has certain rules specifically reserved for his judgment (Rule VI, section 8,

Rule XII, sections 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21*d*, 21*a*, 27, 30*a*, *b*, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, and may call any other fouls which the UMPIRES fail to notice.

SEC. 2. Fouls are classified according to their penalties, as follows:

General.

1. Players addressing officials (Rule VI, section 8).
2. Kicking or striking ball (Rule XII, section 25).
3. Holding more than three seconds (Rule XII, section 24).
4. Delaying game (Rule XII, section 3).
5. Tackling, holding, pushing opponents (Rule XII, section 19).
6. Snatching or batting ball from hands of an opponent (Rule XII, section 23).
7. Juggling (Rule XII, section 44).
8. Touching the field line with any part of the body or clothing (Rule XII, section 43).
9. Handing, bouncing or rolling the ball to another player (Rule XII, section 45).
10. Wrong guarding (Rule XII, section 18, *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*).

Specific.

Fouls for which Players may be Disqualified.

1. Striking.
2. Kicking.
3. Shouldering.
4. Tripping.
5. Unnecessary rough play.

(Rule XII, section 25.)

Officials to be strict and to go by spirit of rules.

Officials are expected to be as strict as possible. In all cases not covered by these rules officials are

to use their own judgment, in accord with the general *spirit* of the rules, and to call fouls for same.

All questions pertaining to the interpretation of these rules, or suggestions, may be referred to Miss Clara Eisenbrey, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., or the Secretary of the Committee, Miss Julie Ellsbee Sullivan, 21 Warren Street, New York City. Kindly enclose a two-cent stamp for answer.

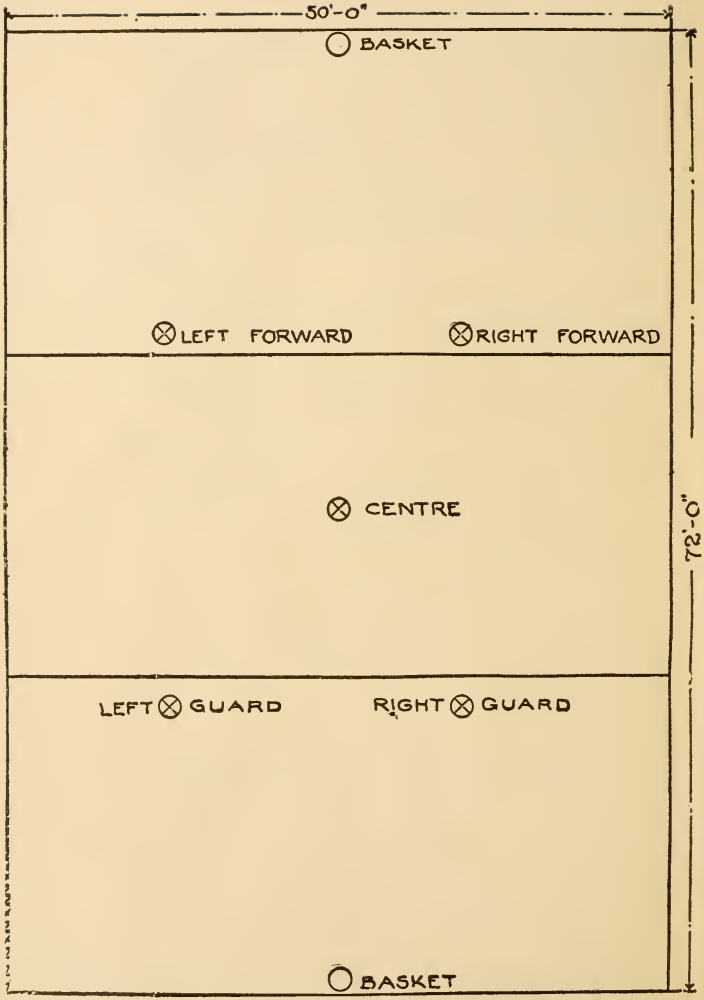


DIAGRAM OF FIELD SHOWING POSITION OF FIVE ON TEAM.

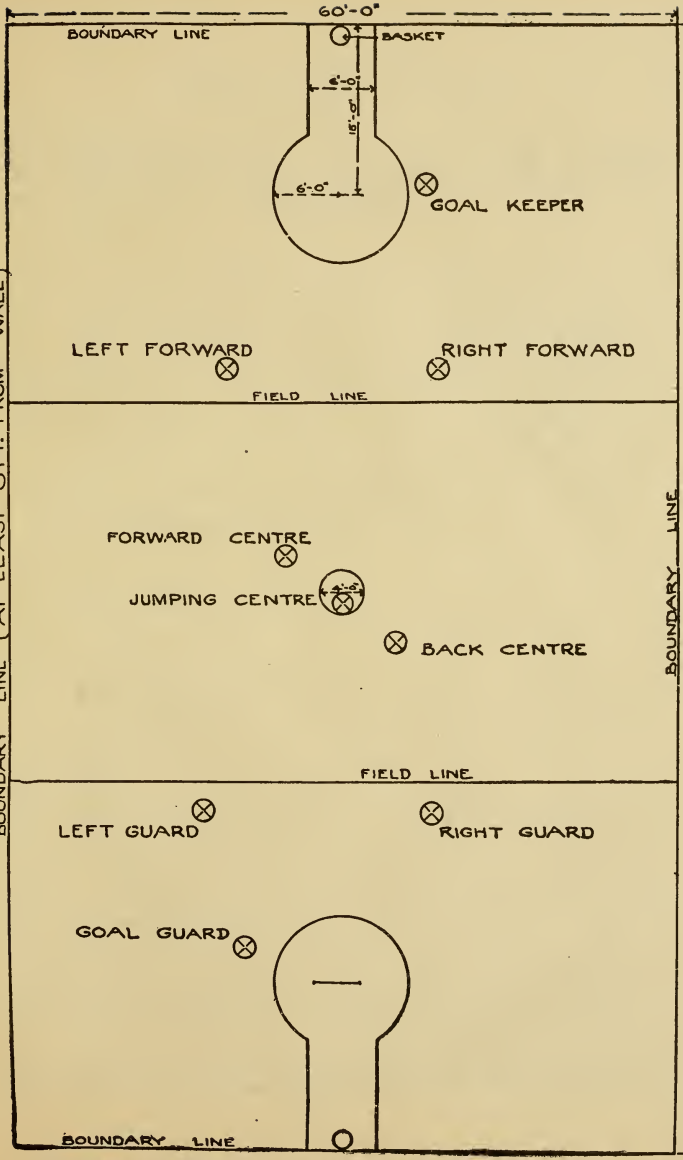


DIAGRAM OF FIELD SHOWING POSITION OF NINE ON TEAM.

Should Men Manage or Coach Girls in Athletics?

By James E. Sullivan,
Member of the Board of Education of Greater New York and Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union.

In the last issue of Spalding's Official Women's Basket Ball Guide, Mr. E. B. DeGroot of Chicago wrote on the subject of girls' teams being coached or managed by men. I certainly agree with Mr. DeGroot in many of his conclusions. At a number of schools girls' basket ball teams are coached by men and some of the athletic teams have men coaches and managers. It is a mistake—a serious mistake. Girls' athletics, from a coaching or a managerial standpoint, should be absolutely directed by women.

I am strongly and unalterably opposed to having a man in a girls' gymnasium, or having him coach or direct girls in their athletic exercises He is out of place, and those girls' schools whose athletic activities are now being directed by men should take steps to succeed them by women instructors.

In making this positive statement that a girls' team should not have a man coach or manager, I do not mean to insinuate, nor would I want my male friends who are responsible for athletic activities in schools where there are girls, to think that I mean them. This does not apply at all to capable and qualified medical men, who have been striving for years to give to girls' athletics its proper position in the world of physical training. As a rule, however, they do not coach; they do not manage, nor do they take active control of athletics. There is no objection to a medical man or a professor conducting his regular courses of lectures on physical training and explaining freely the many benefits to be derived therefrom.

In other days, when we were without women teachers who understood athletics, hygiene, health, and all that physical train-

ing stands for, perhaps it was often necessary to have a male coach and manager. It is not necessary to-day, because we have thousands of capable young women teachers throughout the United States who are well qualified to coach and manage girls' teams, and whose judgment on girls' athletics is much better than that of the average man.

It is now an established fact that girls' athletics, when conducted along safe and sane lines, are a real benefit to the health of the girls. They must not be exploited, however, as female Sheppards, Sheridans or Sandows, or as show girls. A girls' basket ball team must not be trained in the tricks and methods of a man's champion basket ball team or play under men's rules; nor should they be sent around the country to exhibit themselves as experts or compete in open competition where gate money is charged. As soon as the girl who is interested in athletics for her health is allowed to become a public character, or when the papers record this victory or that victory of a team, something will surely happen, and parents will refuse to allow their daughters to take part in athletics in any form.

If one looks back over the history of competitive athletics, where showmen exploited girls in any particular sport, it will be found that the ones that the sport could have helped, from a physical standpoint, have been driven from it. This applies particularly to public competition among girls in cycling, base ball and pedestrianism; as a result these sports, for girls, were discredited.

Competition for girls should be in their own group and in private, without an admission fee and without the sensation-seeking audience that would have absolutely no interest in the health of the girl and be present from motives of curiosity only. Therefore it is safe to say that if we are to reap the benefits of athletics for girls—and there are plenty of benefits to be derived—girls should be kept in their own group and not be permitted to take part in public sports. Schools of two hundred, three hundred and five hundred girls can easily present the necessary amount of competition and contribute all of the energetic exercise needed to ensure good health, grace and

character. There is no necessity for seeking competition beyond the school building or yard, and, in mixed schools, with one gymnasium, the girls should use the gym by themselves.

A man's coach in a girls' school will naturally present his theories from a masculine standpoint. He will tell his pupils to play a good, rough game, and instruct them to do things as a boy or man would do them. Therefore I have no hesitation whatever in going absolutely on record as saying that in the athletic activities of a girls' school a man has no place.

Once in a while some enthusiast, not one of the old school, however, but some newcomer in athletics, will suggest a mammoth public inter-school athletic competition, or inter-state athletic competition, for girls' schools. Luckily, to date we have been spared these spectacles. Let us hope that the educational authorities will once and for all put the iron hand down on open competitions, in any shape, manner or form, for girls, and not allow them to be paraded before the public as athletic experts. If they are allowed to so show themselves, something will happen, and when something happens the whole athletic structure, so far as girls' athletics are concerned, will crumble, and the very ones that are responsible will be the first ones to evade the responsibility.

That the importance of this subject is recognized is borne out in the manner in which athletic activities are conducted at Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and other leading girls' schools. We have yet to hear of Vassar playing Smith in a public basket ball game or Wellesley competing against Bryn Mawr, or any one of them exhibiting where gate money is charged and the public admitted, and let us hope we never will. It would be good judgment for our educational authorities to bear this in mind when a suggestion of a public competition for girls is made. Athletics for girls must always be conducted on safe lines—lines that stand for character building, grace, correct posture and health.

The competitive side of sport—the public, gate money end of it; the man coach and man manager idea—has no place in a girls' school. There are thousands of women teachers in

the United States who are capable of coaching and directing girls' athletics along lines that will benefit them in future life and improve them in every way. The period of the man director for girls' athletics has passed.

It is worthy of note that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the body that controls all amateur sport in the United States, i. e., track athletics, swimming, gymnastics, etc., will not register a female competitor and its registration committees refuse sanction for a swimming contest or a set of games where an event for women is scheduled—and will anyone question the wisdom of such a policy?

Basket Ball and Loyalty

By Luther H. Gulick, M.D.

A graduate of one of the more prominent Eastern women's colleges recently remarked that her college basket ball gave more opportunity for the development and expression of loyalty than did anything else in the college. She was not referring to loyalty to basket ball, but to loyalty to the basket ball team as an expression of the spirit of the class.

It is very possible that the girl in question was somewhat overemphasizing that which she saw so clearly, but there does not appear to be much room for difference of opinion as to the fact that there is at present no avenue for the development and expression of loyalty to class or college which is as general as are athletics in some form. I do not mean that the love of athletics has such a grip on our student body that loyalty is developed thereby. I mean that when a class basket ball team competes with another team the loyalty to one's own class is tremendously stirred, deepened and given expression by the visible sign of the contest. It is the class which the team symbolizes that really excites the loyalty, but the team and the game are the necessary appeals to the sense, aiding in the development of loyalty.

Some years ago there was a great debating contest among the colleges of the State of Ohio. Loyalty to college in connection with these intercollegiate debates was nearly if not quite as enthusiastically expressed and devotedly felt as is loyalty to-day in connection with athletics. It is not the significance of the activity; it is not the effect upon the body which counts the most with reference to such facts as I have mentioned. These facts are moral in their nature. Basket ball has its deepest significance not because it may or may not bring health to the player, but because it affords a convenient and available means for the development and expression of loyalty.

We ordinarily contrast service with selfishness, altruism with egoism. The deeper test places loyalty as a supreme quality underlying all fine action. Loyalty is not some rare flower which is seen only in maturity, but, like all other qualities of body and soul, it shows itself first in modest form, and only by use and growth does it reach complete development.

Basket ball can be an effective means for cultivating the spirit of loyalty; it can be one of the agencies bringing about splendid power; it may be turned to other and larger directions later on. Basket ball may serve one of the larger ends of education, for education is not primarily the acquirement of facts or the securing of intellectual discipline; it is fundamentally the acquirement of those deeper, larger motives and conceptions of life which produce the educated and cultivated person.

I have spoken particularly of basket ball in colleges and women's colleges, but this is merely an illustration. Loyalty is equally significant, even though expressed in early form simply as loyalty to one's own club, social settlement or any other social aggregate for it is loyalty which counts at first and not mainly that to which we are loyal.

Character Development and Basket Ball

By Jessie H. Bancroft,
Assistant Director Physical Training, Public Schools, New York City.

A team game is probably the most transparent medium to be found for revealing certain phases of psychological development in the players. One of the marked characteristics of an adolescent girl becomes especially conspicuous when she begins playing games of this kind—namely: The influence or emotional type of action, uncontrolled and undirected by reason and judgment.

This appears in various ways. For instance, the beginner throws her ball wildly; she not simply lacks skill in handling the ball itself, but she has no plan of play; there is no definite intention in her throw. It is quite usual for a beginner to throw the ball directly into the hands of her opponents. Indeed, she often has not a clear idea of which players are her opponents, or even that they are antagonistic to her. To send the ball in the general direction of the goal is her only impulse. That it may more likely reach its destination if first passed through the hands of various of her team mates, thus evading the enemy and getting its final throw for goal from a better vantage point, is an idea that she masters but slowly, even with repeated coaching.

When once a girl has learned to observe and understand the position and function of team mates and opponents, to consider the chances of the game in relation to the score, and, bearing these things in mind, can form a judgment as to her most advantageous play and act quickly on it; when she has learned to repress her hysterical excitement and play quietly instead of boisterously; what is it that she has gained? Surely not merely an ability to play basket ball. She has learned to control her

emotions through the dictates of her mind; she has supplanted blind impulse with intelligence; in short she has achieved in this way a more nearly balanced development that will mean fully as much for the health and happiness of herself and others as the physical vigor that comes from the wholesome exercise.

Of all the phases of arrested development to which humanity is prone, none is more deplorable or more frequently met than that which continues the unbalanced emotionalism of the adolescent girl into the years that ought normally to bring emotion under the guidance of intelligence. Such balanced development was never more necessary than at the present time, when, whether she believes in it or not, or whether she is even conscious of it or not, every woman is bearing a part in the great evolution that is bringing womankind into wider relations with life. She must find her way through many new problems where excessive emotionalism, or a hyper-sensitiveness as to her personal relation to circumstances, would spell disaster, and where there is needed, instead, the broadest and most intelligent judgment she can command.

To have such power is to be not less, but more, womanly; and team games, because they help to this development in a more live and vital way than almost any other medium available, should have an extended place in the experience of every girl. Of the games of this type, few can compare with basket ball in the intelligent skill demanded of a player, or the wholesome exercise and intense interest and sport inherent in the game.

Danger of Unsupervised Basket Ball

By Elizabeth Wright,
Director of Physical Training, Radcliffe College.

While basket ball is an excellent game from every point of view, it is to be much deplored that within the last few years there has arisen a strong sentiment against it in the minds of a considerable number of parents and teachers. Each year not a few apparently strong athletic girls fail to come out for basket ball practice because they have been forbidden to do so by their parents. That the parents are often misguided in their decision by exaggerated accounts of injuries inflicted, or that they are indeed totally ignorant of the game, is undoubtedly true. On the other hand, the fact that such interdicts are becoming more and more usual is too significant to be overlooked.

It seems to be the fate of a sport which "takes" to pass quickly from a healthy to an excessive stage which threatens to kill it outright, unless some coercive measure is taken to turn it back within the bounds of moderation. So bicycling as a sport has largely passed, and so basket ball is in danger of passing.

Basket ball was one of the first, if not the first, vigorous team game to be played to any extent in this country by women. It was immediately popular, as it deserves to be. In many schools opportunities for play were given pupils, but with a fatal lack of foresight no adequate instruction was provided, and there was little or no intelligent supervision.

Girls were allowed to play without any sort of preliminary physical examination, the time of actual play was unrestricted, weak girls were not warned to take proper precautions, nor were the after-effects of playing taken serious account of. The hours allowed for practice were frequently ill-advised, coming directly after a long school session with perhaps no chance for luncheon or rest. In many cases through ignorance or intentional disregard to the laws of hygiene, girls played when they should have been rigorously excluded from all violent exercise.

Naturally the results were not far to seek, indeed, are not far to seek, for such abuses are not of the past only. We still have to contend with pathological conditions for which unwise basket ball playing is too largely responsible. Inadequate supervision or no supervision has been and is still the key-note to the difficulty. Players, parents and teachers must co-operate in an effort to secure proper professional supervision whenever and wherever the game is played, or basket ball with all its unrivaled possibilities for good may perish in disgrace, and only for the lack, so to speak, of "right bringing-up."

Basket Ball in the Public Schools of the City of New York

By Elizabeth Burchenal,
Inspector of Athletics, Department of Education, City of New York.

In December, 1904, at the time of the organization of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League of the City of New York, there was no uniformity in the game of basket ball as played by girls of the public schools of that city.

Investigation showed that the number of school girls playing the game was an amazingly small proportion of the number attending school; that in only one girls' high school was the game organized throughout the school, by the woman instructor of physical training, according to the official rules for women, and on an inter-class basis.

In the other high schools, if the game was played at all, it was often in outside halls not under the control of the school, coached usually by men teachers not connected with the physical training department—or sometimes even by high school boys.

These coaches, being interested and experienced only in the game as they played it themselves, were attempting to train the girls to play in the same way, but in every case had been obliged to make modifications.

At times there were inter-scholastic games between teams coached in this way, in which there was, naturally, ill-feeling, intense excitement and all kinds of protests, due to the lack of any fixed official rules.

It is needless to say that such games as these contained nothing of the real joy and exhilaration of the game played for sport's sake, and nothing of either mental or physical bene-

fit to the players. The mothers in one locality became so prejudiced against "basket ball" (as they knew it) on account of the roughness and excitement in the games that basket ball practice had to be discontinued because of the scarcity of girls whose parents would permit them to go into it.

In order to make the game popular and both possible and desirable for large numbers of school girls, it appeared that the following measures would be necessary:

1. To adopt a suitably modified game as the standard one for girls.
2. To adopt official rules.
3. To bring girls' athletics under the control of the Principal and Physical Training Department of the school.
4. To secure women coaches and officials who are competent and experienced in the women's game.
5. To abolish interscholastic games.
6. To establish interclass games by securing the interest and co-operation of principals and instructors of physical training, and by offering to each individual school a perpetual trophy for its interclass basket ball championships.

In January, 1905, soon after its organization, the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League took its first action concerning athletics for high school girls. This was the adoption of the foregoing recommendations as its policy in regard to basket ball, and the adoption of the modified game and its official rules, as formulated by the Executive Committee on Basket Ball Rules, and set forth by them in this volume of Spalding's Athletic Library.

Announcement of this policy was made to the various schools and trophies were offered. At once some of the schools offered to co-operate, accepted trophies and organized inter-class basket ball, in each case under the supervision of the physical training instructor.

The policy gradually became established and is now generally known and almost universally accepted.

The following quotations are taken verbatim from the "Official Handbook of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Ath-

letic League," published by the American Sports Publishing Company:

"From the first we have clearly realized and tried to guard against that notoriety which is one of the serious dangers of athletics. We believe firmly in wholesome exercise and in a reasonable degree of competition, but wish to avoid that notoriety which would be inevitably attendant upon inter-school games. We believe that all the exercise of spirit of competition that is desirable can be secured by games between teams within the classes and between the classes within the same school. Therefore, we deplore all competition of basket ball and other games of a similar nature between teams from separate schools, but this of course would not interfere in any way with the meeting together for social purposes and in the participation in friendly sport of pupils from different schools when under the auspices of their own teachers or parents.

(Signed) "COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATION."

[This was one of a list of recommendations adopted by the Girls' Branch, and issued to the schools with the signed approval of the President of the Board of Education, the City Superintendent of Schools and the President of the Public Schools Athletic League.]

"The general principle followed by the Girls' Branch is to develop work within the school rather than competition between schools, to select events in which teams rather than individuals may compete, to conduct all athletic practice and all competitions in the school building or grounds after school hours, under the direction of teachers in the school, and to admit visitors to competitions or demonstrations on invitation only, at the discretion of the Principal, and with no charge for admission."

* * * *

"TROPHIES.—In order to encourage after-school practice in the events sanctioned, the Girls' Branch offers a limited number of perpetual interclass athletic trophies for schools whose principals desire such trophies and wish to hold annual or semi-annual interclass competitions according to the rules adopted to govern such contests.

"ATHLETIC PINS.—The Girls' Branch now has its official League Pin, which is awarded to the individual members of the winning classes or teams in such competition."

The following are the rules governing high school interclass athletic championships for trophies offered by the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League:

ELIGIBILITY.

Every girl taking part in any event of this League must be in good standing both in deportment and in scholarship, including work in physical training.

No entry shall be accepted unless approved by the Principal.

No entry shall be accepted without a physician's certificate of physical fitness, or on the personal responsibility of the instructor in charge of the games.

No girl who plays basket ball or takes part in athletic competitions outside of school unless under the auspices of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, shall be eligible to represent her class.

No girl who has represented any outside organization or taken part in any interschool competition shall be eligible to compete in any event of this League, until twenty school weeks have elapsed from the time of such competition.

Girls taking part in any unsanctioned events render themselves liable to suspension.

INTERCLASS BASKET BALL.

High School Basket Ball Championships shall be decided within the several schools by series of games, whereby each class shall play every other class entered in the School Championships.

Spalding's Official Rules for Women shall govern contests.

All games shall be under the direction of an instructor (preferably physical training instructor) appointed by the Principal.

This instructor shall also represent the school in the High School Basket Ball Committee of the Girls' Branch.

Each class shall give its list of players with two substitutes, signed by the Principal, to the instructor in charge of the games, who shall arrange the schedule.

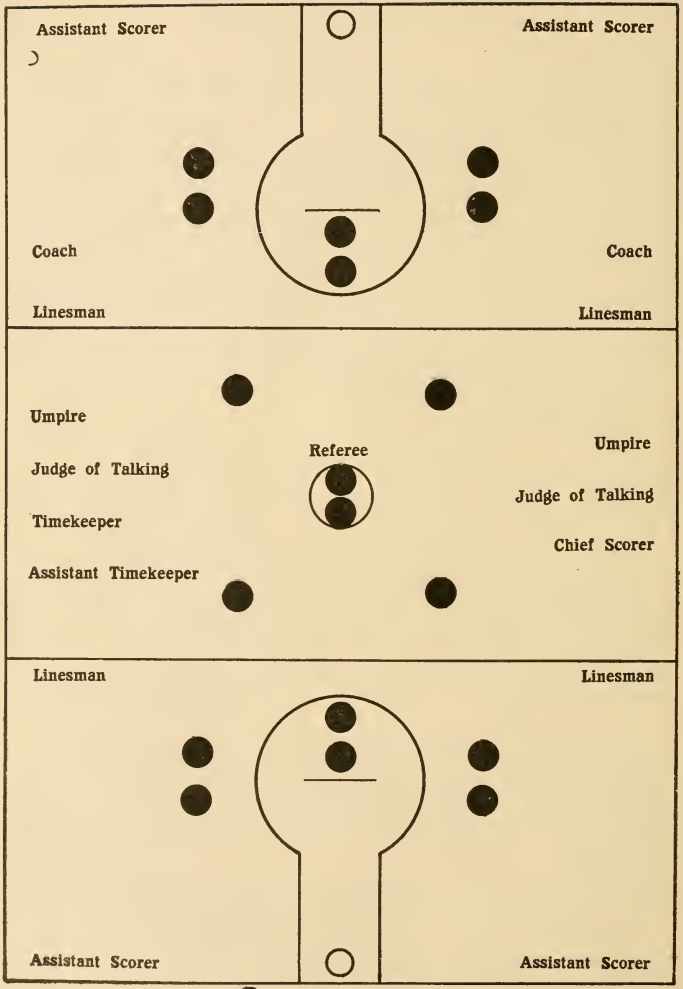
The games shall be played in the school building or grounds except in case there be no suitable space. In this case another space may be secured, only on the consent and approval of the Principal.

Officials for the games shall be members of the Basket Ball Committee, or persons approved by the Committee and the Principal.

The ball to be used in all match games shall be Spalding's Official Basket Ball.

The Basket Ball Committee shall be composed of one instructor from each of the several high schools of the League, appointed by their Principals.

All questions should be referred to the Basket Ball Committee of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, 500 Park Avenue.



● represents a player.

Basket Ball for the Student Body

By Julie Ellsbee Sullivan.

Most of our present-day educators have realized the importance of team games in the education of our girls, because team work subordinates self-interest, instils loyalty in the hearts of the players, and develops co-operation. Since every public high school has an indoor or an outdoor playground where basket ball may be played, it seems only just that every student should play, rather than that only a few should remain after school for recreation. It is not right that only these few girls should be allowed to play basket ball. The entire student body should learn to play *during* school hours.

The public high school course in physical training gives to every girl two periods of forty-five minutes each every week. The graded course prescribes running, corrective work, apparatus work, folk dancing, and athletics. Out of the forty-five minutes every teacher can find ten or twelve minutes for basket ball. This is ample time to teach the game.

In order to learn the game two factors are important—learning the rules and playing the game. In regard to learning the rules the girls should be their own officials. Toward this end, for the benefit of the girls at the Prospect Avenue Annex of Manual Training High School, the following rules were printed for eighteen officials:

Referee (1).

The Referee shall have absolute control of the games and shall call fouls for the violation of all rules, and in particular the following not covered by the Umpires:

1. Players addressing officials.
2. Touching the ball in centre.
3. Delaying game.
4. Wrong guarding, etc.

1—1A Class Team. 2—1A Substitute Team. 3—1B Class Team. 4—1B Class Team. 5—1B Substitute Team.
CLASS TEAMS, PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Umpires (2).

The Umpire shall take her place at either side of the field, calling fouls for the following:

1. Kicking or striking the ball.
2. Carrying the ball.
3. Bouncing the ball more than three times or lower than the knee.
4. Holding the ball more than three seconds.
5. Tackling, holding or pushing opponents.
6. Juggling.
7. Handing the ball to another player.

Chief Scorer (1).

She shall take her place upon either side of the field, directly opposite the centre, and shall keep score for the game, scoring 2 points for a goal made from the field and 1 point for a goal made from a foul.

Assistant Scorers (4).

She shall take her place near a goal at eithe end of the field, and shall keep score only for the team whose basket she is near. Between the halves she changes baskets. A goal made from the field shall count 2 points; a goal made from a foul shall count 1 point.

Linesmen (4).

She shall take her place at either end of a field line, calling fouls for stepping over or on the field line with a portion of the body or with the clothing.

Judges of Talking (2).

She shall take her place at either side of the field, calling fouls for loud, boisterous shrieking, laughing or talking.

Timekeeper (1).

She shall take her place at either side of the field, shall note when the game starts and shall blow her whistle at the expira-

1—1H Class Team. 2—1H Substitute Team. 3—2A Class Team. 4—2A Class Team. 5—2A Substitute Team.
CLASS TEAMS, PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

tion of five minutes' actual playing time, or the amount of time agreed upon previously by captains and referee.

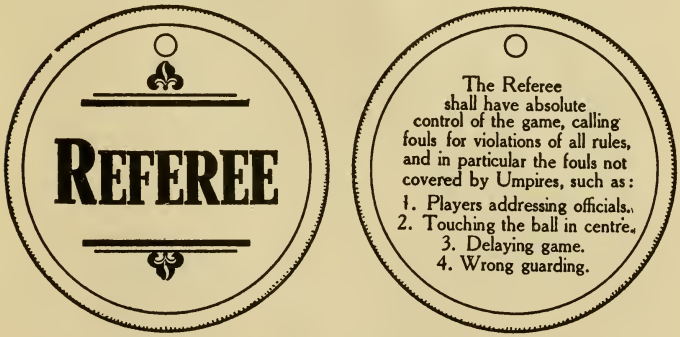
Assistant Timekeeper (1).

She shall take her place next to the Timekeeper and shall verify her record.

Coaches (2).

She shall coach the players of her class team while the game is in progress.

These rules were printed on circular pieces of cardboard with a metal rim. On one side was printed the name of the official and on the other side her position and duties, as follows:



To this metal rim was attached a whistle, if the duties of the official called for such an implement. In the case of the timekeepers a watch was used. For the scorers a pad and pencil was furnished. With this system eighteen are officiating and eighteen are playing. At the end of 3 minutes they change places, the officials being in one straight line, the players being in another straight line alongside of the officials, each of whom then passes her duties and implements to the girl who is her partner. When the class is larger than thirty-six it is a good plan to have two squads; one squad of thirty-six at basket ball, the other squad at the jumping rope, bowling, or whatever sport the squad

1—2B Class Team. 2—2B Class Team. 3—2B Substitute Team. 4—2C Class Team. 5—2C Class Team. 6—2C Substitute Team.

CLASS TEAMS, PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

leader knows well enough to manage. When the second eighteen players have finished the squads change places. Allowing three minutes for playing time, every girl in a class of seventy-two can play within fifteen minutes' time. This system teaches the girls the rules, and makes competent officials as well as players of them, and keeps thirty-six busy at a time.

DAILY SCHEDULE.

		Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday
Morning Schedule	8.30— 8.35	.....	1 A	1 F	2 A	.....
	8.35— 8.40	.....	1 G	1 B	2 B	.....
	8.40— 8.45	.....	1 E	1 H	2 C	.....
	8.45— 8.50	3 A	1 D	1 C	2 D	.....
School Day's Work	9.00— 9.45	2 B 2 D	1H 1F	1A	.....	1F 1H
	9.45—10.30	2C 2 A	1B 1C	1E	1B 1G	2B
	10.30—11.00	S	T	U	D	Y
	11.00—11.45	1 D	3 A	3A 2C	1C	.....
	11.45—12.30	.....	.....	2A 2D	.....	.....
	12.30— 1.00	L	U	N	C	H
	1.00— 1.45	1 A 1 G	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1.45— 2.30	.....	.....	1G	.....	1D 1E
Afternoon Schedule	2.30— 2.45	1 B	.....	1D	3A	2A
	2.45— 3.00	1 C	.....	2B	1A	2D
	3.00— 3.15	1 E	.....	1G	1F 1H	2C

In regard to the second factor playing itself, a basket ball schedule of morning practice of five minutes for each class is a good thing. In framing up this schedule care should be taken that Class 1A, for instance, is not asked to report for morning training on the day that 1A comes for its regular gymnastic period. A schedule of afternoon practice, allowing fifteen minutes to each class after school on certain days, is likewise good,

1—2D Class Team. 2—2D Class Team. 3—2D Substitute Team. 4—3A Class Team. 5—3A Class Team. 6—3A Substitute Team.

CLASS TEAMS, PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

providing care is taken that Class 1A, for instance, is not asked to use the gymnasium on the day of its morning practice or either of the days of its regular gymnastic lesson. When this schedule is perfect each class has four days a week to play basket ball. At the Prospect Avenue annex was used a schedule similar to the one shown on the preceding page.

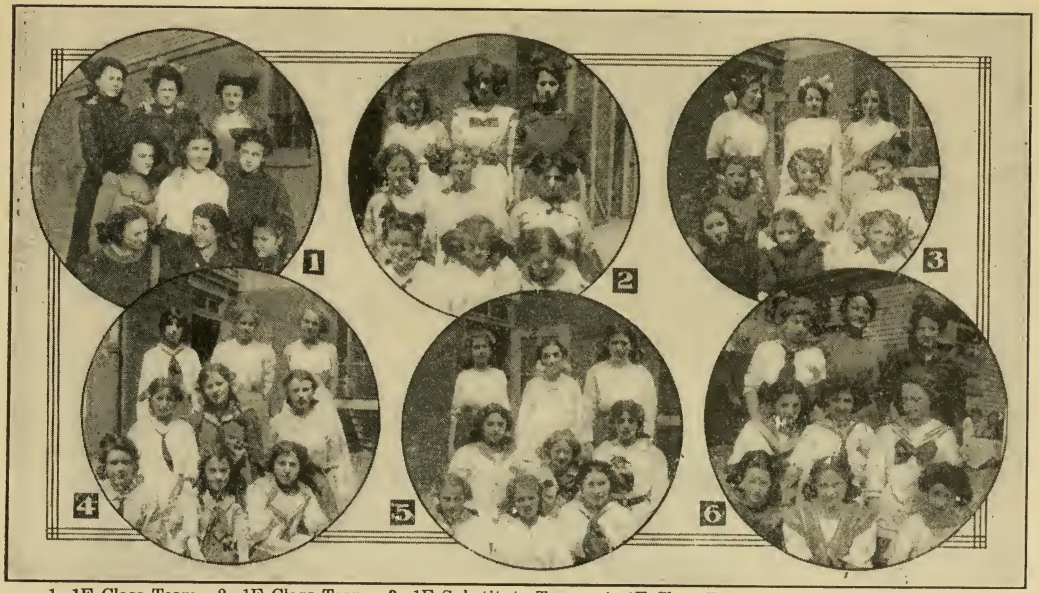
It will be noted that each class is given an opportunity to play basket ball four different days each week. The girls run their own practice meets. They officiate—even if I am referee, they are linesmen, umpires, etc. In order to help the attendance in the morning each class elected a captain, whose duty it was to write on the blackboard the day and time of morning practice. Usually eighteen or twenty of one class reported. This enabled me to select a class team very easily, as nine of one class against nine of the same class, in the progress of three minutes, let alone five, show the skilful players that are to have the honor of representing their class in the championship.

At the afternoon meets the girls managed their own games. Of course, a different teacher was placed in charge every afternoon, but the girls developed their own officials. And, let me say, these officials, fresh from the student body, showed a greater love of fair play, displayed a greater amount of enthusiasm, and, from the athletic standpoint, enkindled into the game a much cleaner spirit than could ever be awakened by the professional umpire or coach who gives his services for money.

About two weeks before the semi-finals of our inter-class basket ball championship there were a great many proofs that every girl in the student body understood the game. They played during the lunch period. They asked hundreds of questions upon the interpretations of the rules. In the afternoon meets classes played against one another. As early as ten minutes after eight in the morning girls were seen goal-tossing. The greatest proof of our student body basket ball is the pictures of our twelve class teams, which are shown herewith.

1—1C Class Team. 2—1C Class Team. 3—1C Substitute Team. 4—1C Substitute Team. 5—1D Class Team.

CLASS TEAMS, PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



1—1E Class Team. 2—1E Class Team. 3—1E Substitute Team. 4—1F Class Team. 5—1F Substitute Team. 6—1G Class Team.

CLASS TEAMS, PROSPECT AVENUE ANNEX MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Basket Ball for Girls in the Park Playgrounds of New York

Basket ball is receiving a great deal of attention in the parks of New York City, owing to the interest taken in the game by Mr. William J. Lee, who is Supervisor of Recreation for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond under Park Commissioner Stover, who was one of the earliest advocates in the United States of playgrounds for city children.

Basket ball courts have been laid out by the Park Department in the playgrounds of Thomas Jefferson Park, DeWitt Clinton Park, High Bridge Park and Chelsea Park, and Supervisor Lee has made requisition to install basket ball courts in almost every playground under the jurisdiction of his bureau (twenty playgrounds in all).

While basket ball has been one of the most popular games among the boys in the various playgrounds, it is increasing in popularity among the girls to a great extent. When the court at Chelsea Park was recently erected it was intended especially for boys, but the demand from the girls was so insistent that their wishes were considered and a girls' basket ball court also installed. In erecting these courts for girls it has been found advisable to lower the height of the baskets one foot, in order that the younger girls will not overreach themselves.

Supervisor Lee says: "My experience this summer with the inter-park games of the girls of the park playgrounds has taught me that girls are taking more and more interest in athletics. Of course the games were not of a very strenuous order—ball relay, potato races, red and blue, Japanese rolling ball, quoits and tennis, but, nevertheless, the spirit was there. I have always been very careful in advising against too strenuous exercises for girls and discountenance anything that approaches roughness.

"One familiar with basket ball readily understands that it requires great activity and the benefits that are derived from it I note are alertness, in eye, mind, and body, and I know of no other game that develops one more than the stretching exercise that one gets out of basket ball. Physical culturists all agree that stretching exercises for youths and adults are very beneficial.

"I expect to see magnificent results from basket ball tournaments in our playgrounds and hope that everyone who participates in the game will feel its exhilarating effect.

"Owing to a lack of field houses in which to conduct indoor basket ball the game in the playgrounds is entirely out of doors, with the exception of the indoor gymnasium at Hamilton Fish Park. This bureau will furnish prizes for the teams securing the highest number of points this year."

Questions and Answers

By Clara M. Eisenbrey.
Instructor in Physical Training, Smith College.

1. May a player hold the ball to the full extent of three seconds, or must the ball be thrown before the three seconds expire?

Answer—The ball must be out of the player's hands at the expiration of three seconds; which is equal to a moderate counting of the numerals, 1 up to 6.

2. May only one hand be used to guard a home who is trying for a goal?

Answer—Both hands may be used for guarding at all times, except when the player with the ball is against a wall or similar obstruction.

3. Is clapping the hands or signalling a foul?

Answer—Not a foul unless annoying to opposing team; this should be arranged before the game. A "clapping" game is not as scientific as the one in which silent signals are used.

4. May the player making the free throw touch the ball before any other player has touched it after it has missed the basket?

Answer—Yes, if she did not cross the fifteen-foot line before the ball touched the rim of the basket or entirely missed the basket.

5. May the captain converse with the members of her team during the playing of the game?

Answer—Not for coaching purposes and only if it is necessary, on account of illness or injury.

6. May two players guard one opponent?

Answer—Yes, if they do not "box up."

7. Is there any rule as to whom a player shall guard? Is it a foul to guard anyone else except your opponent ?

Answer—Before the beginning of a game the arrangement of individual opponents should be made. It is not a foul to guard another player than your own opponent, but in most cases it is not good basket ball.

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8. How much talking is permissible during a game, between members of a team, between captain and officials?

Answer—Between members of a team, none, unless it be for signals (refer to Question 3), or quiet conversation during "time out." Between captain and officials, only when a disputed point or "time out" makes it necessary.

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9. May the umpire call all fouls except those specifically reserved for the referee?

Answer—Yes. Each foul is governed either by referee, umpire or both.

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10. Does the referee of the first half have charge up to the commencement of the second half, or does the office end at close of first half? If so, who supervises the intermission?

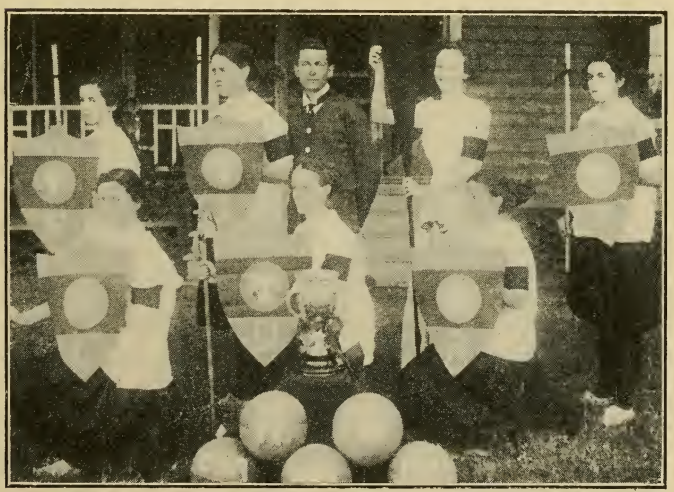
Answer—When the two officials change places as Referee and Umpire for the two halves the Referee of the first half does not give up the office until the time for the second half is announced.

ATLANTIC CITY (N. J.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Faber, Photo.

B. A. A. GIRLS' TEAM, NORFOLK, VA.

BALDWYN (MISS.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



BAYLOR COLLEGE "XII" TEAM, BELTON, TEX.

BISBEE (ARIZ.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

BOLIVAR (MO.) HIGH SCHOOL FRESHMEN TEAM.

CALDWELL (IDAHO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

CENTER SCHOOL TEAM, CHAMPIONS LAWRENCE COUNTY, MISS.

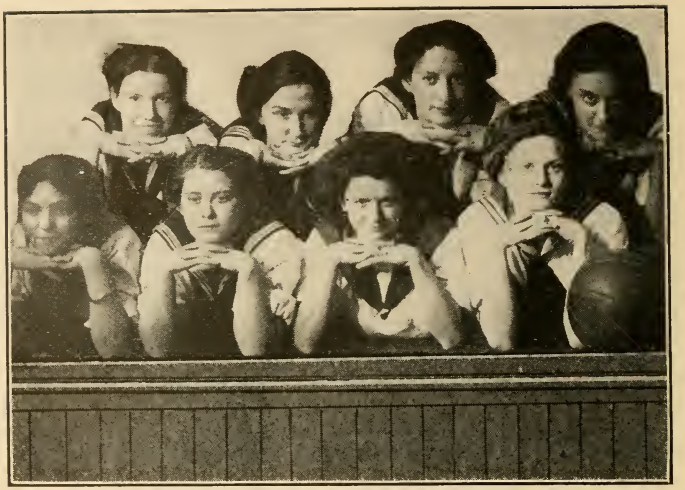
DECORAH (IOWA) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Huddlerston, Photo.

DE LEON (TEX.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

EL PASO (TEX.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

EXETER (CAL.) UNION HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



INGRAM MEMORIAL CHURCH TEAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

KEYSTONE ACADEMY TEAM, FACTORYVILLE, PA.

LAMPASAS (TEX.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

LAS VEGAS (N. M.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

LEBANON (ILL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

LINDENWOOD COLLEGE TEAM, ST. CHARLES, MO.

MANCOS (COL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Bingham, Photo.

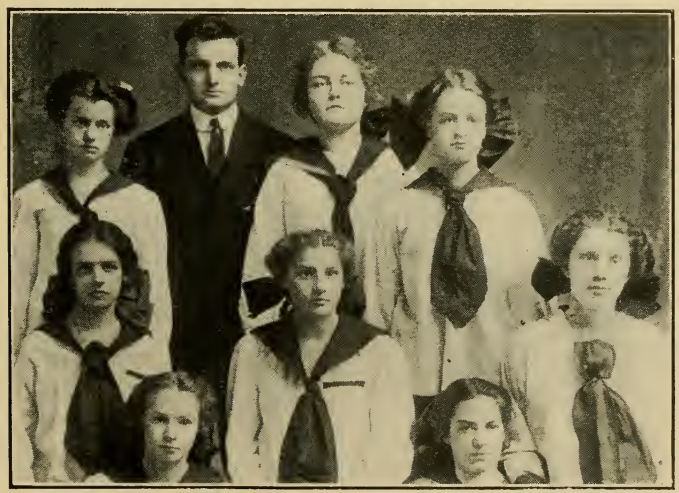
MASTEN PARK HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, BUFFALO, N. Y.

MELROSE (N. M.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

PAUL'S VALLEY (OKLA.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Mitchell, Photo.

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) Y.W.C.A. TEAM.



Fieldman, Photo.

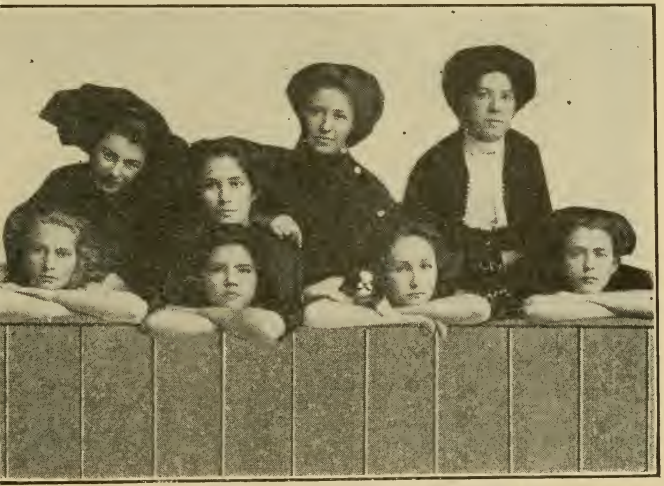
ROSELLE PARK (N. J.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

ROSWELL (N. M.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

SPOKANE (WASH.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Palmer, Photo.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) UNIVERSITY TEAM.



SANTA ANA (CAL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Skinner, Photo.

TATUMVILLE (TENN.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

TONDO (P. I.) INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL TEAM.

Bisbee, Photo.

TWIN FALLS (IDAHO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

UNION CHURCH M. E. TEAM, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WESTMOUNT ACADEMY TEAM, MONTREAL, CAN.

WEST PLAINS (MO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

WINNEBAGO (MINN.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

WISNER (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

WOOD RIVER (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

GRINNELL (IOWA) COLLEGE TEAM.

PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL TEAMS AT PRACTICE, MANILA, P. I.

ALLIANCE (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

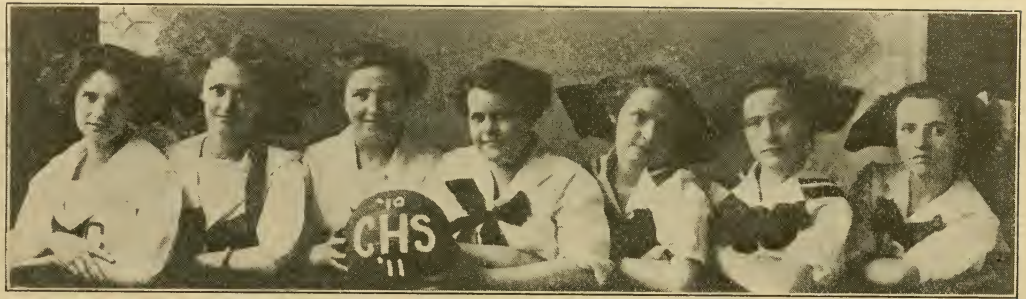
ARLINGTON (WASH.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

ATCHISON (KAN.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM. W37

BOISE (IDAHO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

CENTRAL COLLEGE TEAM, FAYETTE, MO.

CLARKSON (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL SOPHOMORE TEAM.



CORINTH (MISS.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Koester, Photo.

CUNNINGHAM PARK GYMNASIUM TEAM, EAST MILTON, MASS.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC CLUB TEAM, MIAMISBURG, OHIO.

HUNTINGTON BEACH (CAL.) UNION HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

MARYSVILLE (CAL.) GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEAM.

MONDOVI (WIS.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Tomeys, Photo.

MONTROSE (COL.) HIGH SCHOOL.

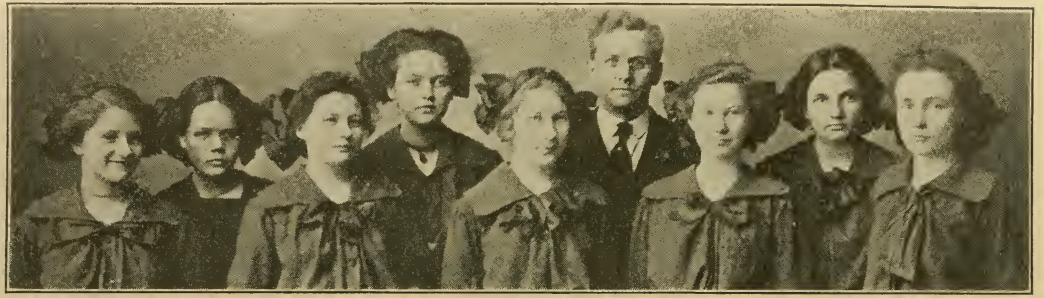
NEWMAN GROVE (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TEAM, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, N. M.

PAULDING (OHIO) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

SHERIDAN (WYO.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

SUMNER (ILL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.



SUPERIOR (NEB.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

TAYABAS (P. I.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

TRINIDAD (COL.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS TEAM, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

WACO (TEX.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM. Thompson, Photo.

WARREN (ARK.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

WARSAW (IND.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

WELLS (MINN.) HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

YEATMAN HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY TEAM, DES MOINES, IOWA.

OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The following list contains the Group and the Number of the book of Spalding's Athletic Library in which the rules wanted are contained. See front pages of book for complete list of Spalding's Athletic Library.

Event	Group	No.
All-Round Athletic Championship	12	182
A. A. U. Athletic Rules	12	12A
A. A. U. Boxing Rules	12	12A
A. A. U. Gymnastic Rules	12	12A
A. A. U. Water Polo Rules	12	12A
A. A. U. Wrestling Rules	12	12A
Archery	11	248
Badminton	11	188
Base Ball	1	1
Indoor	9	9
Basket Ball, Official	7	7
Collegiate	7	353
Women's	7	7A
Water	12	55
Basket Goal	6	188
Bat Ball	12	55
Betting	12	55
Bowling	11	341
Boxing—A. A. U., Marquis of Queensbury, London Prize Ring	14	162
Broadsword (mounted)	12	55
Caledonian Games	12	55
Canoeing	13	23
Children's Games	11	189
Court Tennis	11	194
Cricket	3	3
Croquet	11	138
Curling	11	14
Dog Racing	12	55
Fencing	14	165
Foot Ball	2	2
A Digest of the Rules	2	344
Association (Soccer)	2	2A
English Rugby	12	55
Canadian	2	332
Golf	5	5
Golf-Croquet	6	188
Hand Ball	11	13
Hand Polo	10	188
Hand Tennis	11	194
Hitch and Kick	12	55
Hockey	6	304
Ice	6	6
Field	6	154
Garden	6	188
Lawn	6	188
Parlor	6	188
Ring	12	55
Ontario Hockey Ass'n	6	256
Indoor Base Ball	9	9
Intercollegiate A. A. A. A.	12	349
I.-C. Gymnastic Ass'n	15	345
Lacrosse	8	201
U. S. I.-C. Lacrosse League	8	8

Event.	Group	No.
Lawn Bowls	11	207
Lawn Games	11	188
Lawn Tennis	4	4
Obstacle Races	12	55
Olympic Game Events—Marathon Race, Stone Throwing with Impetus, Spear Throwing, Hellenic Method of Throwing Discus, Discus, Greek Style for Youths	12	55
Pigeon Flying	12	55
Pin Ball	12	55
Playground Ball	1	340
Polo (Equestrian)	10	199
Polo, Rugby	12	55
Polo, Water (A. A. U.)	12	12A
Potato Racing	12	12A
Professional Racing, Sheffield Rules	12	55
Public Schools Athletic League Athletic Rules	12	313
Girls' Branch; including Rules for School Games.	12	314
Push Ball	11	170
Push Ball, Water	12	55
Quoits	11	167
Racquets	11	194
Revolver Shooting	12	55
Ring Hockey	6	180
Roller Polo	10	10
Roller Skating Rink	10	10
Roque	11	271
Rowing	13	128
Sack Racing	12	55
Shuffleboard	12	55
Skating	13	209
Skittles	12	55
Snowshoeing	12	55
Squash Racquets	11	194
Squash Tennis	4	354
Swimming	13	177
Tether Tennis	11	188
Three-Legged Race	12	55
Volley Ball	6	188
Wall Scaling	12	55
Walking	12	55
Water Polo (American)	12	12A
Water Polo (English)	12	55
Wicket Polo	10	188
Wrestling	14	236
Y. M. C. A. All-Round Test	12	302
Y. M. C. A. Athletic Rules	12	302
Y. M. C. A. Hand Ball Rules	12	302
Y. M. C. A. Pentathlon Rules	12	302
Y. M. C. A. Volley Ball Rules	12	302

Spalding Basket Ball Goods

Spalding "Official" Basket Ball Goals

No. 80. Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. We are equipping our basket ball goals now with nets constructed so that the bottom may be left open in practice games to permit the ball to drop through. The opening is closed readily by a draw string for match games. . . . . Per pair, $4.00

No. 80H. To answer the demand for an extra heavy construction goal in large gymnasiums, we submit this rigid style. . Per pair, $6.00

Spalding Detachable Basket Ball Goals

No. 50. Made so that they may be detached readily from the wall or upright, leaving no obstruction to interfere with other games or with general gymnasium work. Same size basket, and brace same length as on official goals.
Per pair, $6.00

Spalding Backstops Only for Basket Ball Goals

No. 100. These backstops are made of ⅞-inch matched hard wood. The back of the board is reinforced by three cleats of 2x2½-in. material. On flat walls the two end cleats extend above and below the backstop, which is attached to the wall by bolting through these cleats. Pr., $20.00

Spalding Practice Goals

No. 70. Japanned Iron Rings and Brackets. Complete with nets. . . Per pair, $3.00

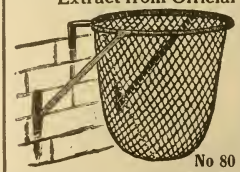
Nets Separate for Goals

Heavy twine; hand knitted: white. Per pair, 50c.

Spalding Basket Ball Score Books

No. 1. Paper cover, 10 games. . Each, 10c.
No. 2. Cloth cover, 25 games. . " 25c.
No. A. Collegiate, paper cover, 10 games.
Each, 10c.
No. B. Collegiate, cloth cover, 25 games.
Each, 25c.

Extract from Official Rule Book

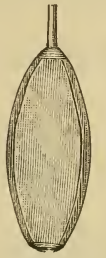


No 80

Rule III—Goals

Sec. 3. The goal made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official goal.

Sec. 4. The official goal must be used in all match games.



Spalding Bladders

Guaranteed Quality

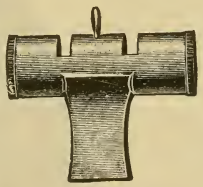
Rubber bladders bearing our Trade-Mark are made of pure Para rubber (not compounded) and are guaranteed perfect in material and workmanship. Note special explanation of guarantee on tag attached to each bladder.

No. OM. For Nos. M and E balls. . . Each, $1.50
No. A. For No. 18 ball.
Each, $1.00

Spalding Canvas Holder

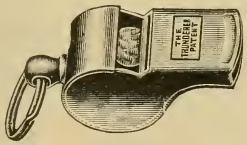
No. 01. For carrying an inflated basket ball. Useful for teams to carry properly inflated ball. . . . Each, $1.00

Spalding Referees' Whistles



No. 1

No. 2



No. 7

No, 1. Nickel-plated whistle, well made.
Each, 25c.
No. 2. Very reliable. Popular design..
Each, 25c.
No. 7. Nickel-plated, heavy metal whistle. The most satisfactory and loudest of any.
Each, 75c.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

Spalding Ladies' School and Gymnasium Suits

Our line of Ladies' School and Gymnasium Two-Piece Suits, consisting of blouse and bloomers, are made to measure, insuring a correct fit and are constructed on strictly scientific lines. The bloomers are extra large and full, and when on they have the appearance of "Kilt" style skirts, no dividing line being visible.

No. LU. Ladies' University Suit. Black, Green or Navy Blue, Fine quality worsted serge with square cut neck and any color trimming. This suit is of particularly good quality, will wear well and always look neat.

Per Suit, **$10.00**

Six or more, Suit, $9.00

No. LU Suit

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

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Prices in effect July 5, 1911. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

Spalding Ladies' School and Gymnasium Suits

No. L100 Suit

No. **L100** Suit. Black, Golden Brown or Navy Blue Sicilian cloth, with untrimmed White sailor collar and cuffs; or, if preferred, sailor collar and cuffs same color as suit, trimmed with any color braid. . . Per Suit, **$7.00**

Six or more, Suit, $6.50

Mention Style Collar Wanted When Ordering

No. **L102** Suit. Black or Navy Blue Sateen, with sailor collar same color as suit. Scarf and braid trimming of any color. . . . . Per Suit, **$5.00**

Six or more, Suit, $4.50

No. **LS** Suit. Navy Blue or Black Serge, with either sailor collar or square cut neck. Any color trimming. Full pattern bloomers. . . Per Suit, **$5.50**

Six or more, Suit, $5.00

Mention Style Collar Wanted When Ordering

Spalding Ladies' Gymnasium Suits

Spalding Three-piece Gymnasium Suit

No. 1K3. With kimono sleeve style waist and gored skirt, both being of fine quality all wool worsted serge in either Black or Navy Blue. Bloomers made of black sateen and close fitting. This suit is very well made and on easyfitting lines. It is ideal for use wherever perfect freedom of movement particularly is desired.

Per suit, **$10.00**

Six or more, suit, $9.00

No. 1K3

No. 1K3

Spalding Gymnasium and School Suit

No. 4K2. A moderate priced suit made with the latest style kimono sleeve waist and excellent in construction throughout. Both waist and bloomers are made of good quality serge, mixed cotton and wool. In either Black or Navy Blue. Suit, **$5.50**

Six or more, suit, $5.00

Spalding Ladies' Gymnasium Suits

No. L103

Spalding Gymnasium and School Suits

No. **L103.** Black or Navy Blue Denim, with square cut neck or sailor collar same color as suit. Scarf and braid trimming of any color. . . Per suit, **$3.50**

Six or more, suit, $3.00

Mention Style Collar Wanted When Ordering

No. **L104.** Made of Navy Blue, Maroon or Gray Flannel, without any trimming on collar or cuffs; tie of any desired color.

Per suit, **$3.00**

Six or more, suit, $2.50

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

No. LG3
Spalding Special Three-piece Seminary Suit

Spalding Ladies' Gymnasium Suits

As supplied to the leading Girls' Seminaries, Colleges and Schools

Spalding Special Seminary Suit

No. **LG3.** Three-piece Suit. For outdoor wear as well as indoor or gymnasium use. Made with sailor collar or square cut neck blouse, neat circular skirt, full pattern, and close fitting bloomers. Special quality cloth in Navy Blue or Black, and any color trimming. Suit, **$6.00**; *Six or more, Suit, $5.50*

Mention Style Collar Wanted When Ordering

We also recommend, with the endorsement of some of the most prominent girls' schools, an outfit consisting of

BLOUSE — Emblem on sleeve. Each, $3.50
BLOOMERS. Pair, $4.50
SKIRT — Good quality serge; plain circular. Each, $6.00
SKIRT — Pleated. Each, $5.00
NECKTIE. Each, $1.75
SHOES — In a variety of styles and prices, from (per pair) 90c. to $3.50

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Spalding Ladies' Gymnasium Suits

Ladies' Blouses

For Gymnasium and Playground use; also for Tennis, Boating, etc.

No. **SB.** Solid White, no trimming; White with Blue or Red collar, cuffs and trimming, or Tan with Blue or Red collar, cuffs and trimming. Stars on collar, cuffs and pocket. Sailor collar, open low cut neck. Three-quarter length sleeves.
Each, **$1.50**; *Six or more, each, $1.25*

No. **SBB.** Solid White, no trimming; or, White with Blue or Red collar, cuffs and trimming; no stars; shield front to button; full length sleeves.
Each, **$1.50**; *Six or more, each, $1.25*

Ladies' Bloomers

For Gymnasium and Playground use. Made very full.

No. **UB.** Ladies' University Bloomers. Made of Black or Navy Blue fine quality worsted serge. Finished in best manner.
Per pair, **$6.00**; *Six or more, pair, $5.25*

No. **UA.** Bloomers, made of Black or Navy Blue Alpaca. Extra full pattern.
Per pair, **$5.00**; *Six or more, pair, $4.00*

No. **GB.** Bloomers, special quality cloth, same as in our No. LG3 suit; full pattern.
Per pair, **$3.00**; *Six or more, pair, $2.50*

No. **PB.** Made of Black, Navy Blue or Tan Drill, in sizes for girls up to 12 years.
Per pair, **$1.50**; *Six or more, pair, $1.25*

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK** GUARANTEES QUALITY

Spalding Ladies' and Misses' Playground Suits

Durable material and just right in every respect for Playground wear as well as for general gymnasium use. We make all of these suits in the Spalding Factory. Different style suits from those illustrated herein will be made where required, and we will gladly submit samples of material and quote prices on special outfits upon application.

No. **PG** Suit. Good quality drill, in Tan, Navy Blue or Red Sailor collar and trimming; or, in Solid Navy Blue with no trimming. . . Suit, **$3.50**
Six or more, Suit, $3.00

No. **PGM** Suit. Same as No. PG, but in misses' sizes, for girls up to 12 years of age only. . . . . Suit, **$2.75.** *Six or more, Suit, $2.50*

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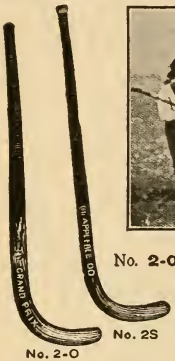
Spalding Medicine Balls

COPYRIGHT

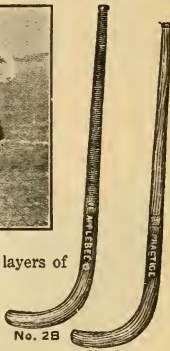
WEIGH from two and a half to eleven pounds. The covering is of selected tan leather, sewn in the same manner as our foot balls. Quality throughout has been much improved and the balls as now made are extremely durable. The exercise consists of throwing ball to one another, and the catching of it develops the chest, exercises the back, arms, legs; in fact, improves the whole system.

No. **10.**	2½-lb.	Ball. Each,	**$4.50**
No. **11.**	4-lb.	Ball. Each,	**5.00**
No. **12.**	6-lb.	Ball. Each,	**6.00**
No. **13.**	9-lb.	Ball. Each,	**7.00**
No. **14.**	11-lb.	Ball. Each,	**10.00**

SPALDING FIELD HOCKEY STICKS



No. 2S



The "Grand Prix Strongo"

No. **2-O.** The feature of this stick is the insertion of two thin layers of specially prepared and extremely tough fibre in the blade at the part where the splice is let in; this, while not affecting the spring of the stick, reduces to a minimum the risk of breakage. As is well known to players, when a stick breaks it is at the splice where the fracture mostly occurs. Heads made of fine grain selected ash in Bulger or ordinary shape. Handles are built up of strips of rattan cane of the choicest growth, with four strips of pure Para rubber intersecting the whole length, thus entirely eliminating stinging of the hands. Numbers of these sticks are now in the possession of international players, whose praise of them is unanimous. Each, **$3.50**

The "Applebee OO" Regulation Stick

No. **2S.** Ash head, rattan cane handle, with whipping. Finest material and workmanship throughout. This stick is made with a bulge directly back of the striking surface in order to concentrate the weight back of point where ball is struck. . . . . Each, **$2.50**

The "Applebee O" Regulation Stick

No. **2B.** Plain ash, with turned knob and wound with twine. Made especially for ladies' use. Each, **$1.50**

The Spalding "Practice" Stick

No. **1.** Plain ash, turned knob, scored handle; well made. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Spalding Field Hockey Balls

No. **7.** "Grand Prix." Ball same as used by best players in England. . Each, **$2.50**
Also supplied painted with two coats special elastic white enamel. Per ball, extra. **.25**
No. **A.** Made similar to a cricket ball, white enameled; uniform in quality Each, **2.50**
No. **B.** Seamless, white enameled leather cover; excellent quality. . " **1.75**
No. **C.** Rubber Cover Composition Ball; superior quality. . . " **1.00**
No. **D.** Practice Ball, solid rubber, white. . . . . **.25**

Field Hockey Shin Guards

No. **F.** Canvas. With ankle protectors. Pair, **$1.00**
No. **40.** Leather. With ankle protectors. Per pair, **$1.75**

Spalding Patented Shin Guard (Pat. Applied for)

We claim that this shin guard is made according to the only correct principles, in that FIRST—It is built to *prevent* contact with the sensitive shin bone, rather than to *attempt* to soften a blow by piling on padding. SECOND—It is thoroughly ventilated, making it the most comfortable to wear. THIRD—It is extremely light in weight, simply consisting of elkskin ventilated leg piece with molded "barbette" piece and soft tanned leather fastening straps. No. **30.** Pair, **$2.00**.

Spalding Field Hockey Gloves

No. **P.** Made skeleton style. Fingers and thumb well protected with rubber. Per pair, **$2.50**

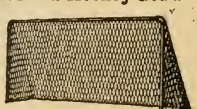
Spalding Rubber Ring Finger Protection

No. **R.** Pure gum ring. Will fit any stick, and prevent opponent's stick from slipping up and injuring the fingers Each, **50c.**

The Spalding Regulation Field Hockey Goals

No. **2.** Heavy japanned tubing frame, with tarred nets complete, so that goal may be set up quickly and taken down just as readily.

Per set, **$25.00**



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Spalding Automobile and Winter Sports Sweaters

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy persons a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

SPECIAL ORDERS—In addition to stock colors mentioned, we supply these sweaters without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

Black	**Navy**
Maroon	**Columbia Blue**
Scarlet	**Dark Green**
Cardinal	**Seal Brown**

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, we supply Cardinal.

Plain colors, other than the above, to order only, 50c. each garment extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Solid colored sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any of the colors noted, on special order at no extra charge.

No. **WJ.** Highest quality special heavy weight worsted. Each, **$7.50** ★ *$81.00 Doz.*

No. **WDJ.** Fine quality standard weight worsted. lighter weight. . . . . Same style as No. WJ, but Each, **$6.00** ★ *$63.00 Doz.*

The dozen prices printed in italics will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
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Spalding Jacket Sweaters

No. VG.

Showing special trimmed edging and cuffs supplied, if desired, on jacket sweaters at no extra charge.

Sizes: 28 to 44 inches chest measurement.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy persons a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

BUTTON FRONT

No. **VG.** Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

Each, **$6.00** ★ *$63.00 Doz.*

WITH POCKETS

No. **VGP.** Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. With pocket on either side, and a particularly convenient and popular style for golf players.

Each, **$6.50** ★ *$69.00 Doz.*

SPECIAL ORDERS In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page, without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

Black	**Navy Blue**
Cardinal	**Columbia Blue**
Maroon	**Dark Green**
Scarlet	**Seal Brown**

Other colors to order only in any quality, 50c. each extra.

Special Notice—We will furnish any of the solid color sweaters listed on this page with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs in any of the above colors on special order, at no extra charge.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

No. VGP

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

Spalding Jacket Sweaters

Sizes: 28 to 44 inches chest measurement

We allow four inches for stretch on all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy persons a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

BUTTON FRONT

No. **DJ.** Fine worsted, standard weight, pearl buttons, fine knit edging. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. . Each, **$5.00** ★ *$54.00 Doz.*

No. **VK.** Special broad knit, good quality worsted, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. . Each, **$5.00** ★ *$54.00 Doz.*

SHAKER SWEATER

No. **3J.** Standard weight, Shaker knit, pearl buttons. Carried in stock and supplied only in Plain Gray.
Each, **$3.50** ★ *$39.00 Doz.*

No. DJ

No. VK

SPECIAL ORDERS In addition to stock colors mentioned we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page (except No. 3J) without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

Black	**Navy Blue**
Cardinal	**Columbia Blue**
Maroon	**Dark Green**
Scarlet	**Seal Brown**

Other colors to order only in any quality, 50c. each extra.

Special Notice—We will furnish any of the solid color sweaters listed on this poge with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs in any of the above colors on special order, at no extra charge. This does not apply to the No. 3J Sweater.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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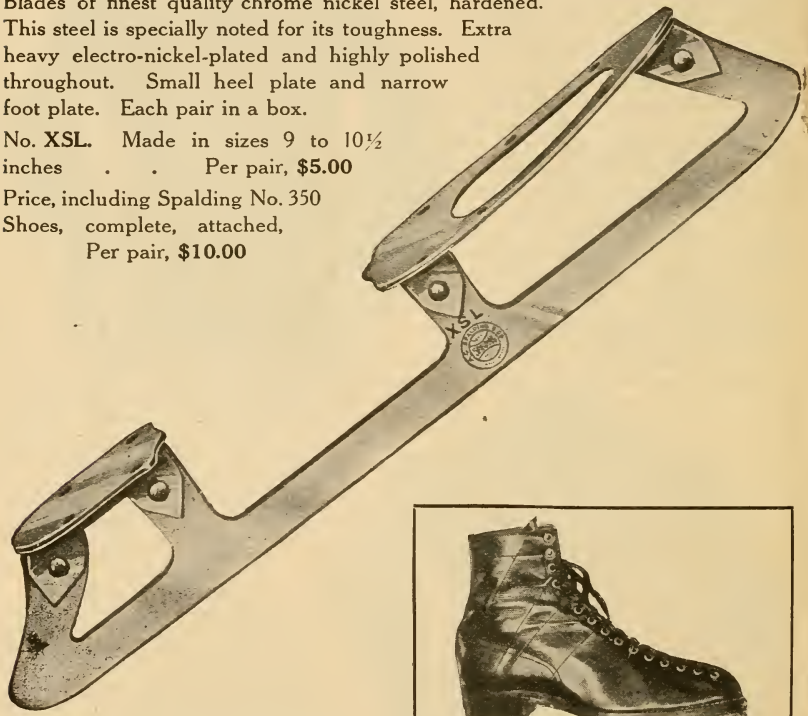
Blades of finest quality chrome nickel steel, hardened. This steel is specially noted for its toughness. Extra heavy electro-nickel-plated and highly polished throughout. Small heel plate and narrow foot plate. Each pair in a box.

No. **XSL.** Made in sizes 9 to 10½ inches . . Per pair, **$5.00**

Price, including Spalding No. 350 Shoes, complete, attached, Per pair, **$10.00**



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Per pair, **$3.00**

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FOR FANCY SKATING

No. **XRL.** Foot plates same as on Canadian pattern hockey skates, highly polished, nickel-plated and buffed. The runners on these skates are special chrome steel, selected for its peculiar fitness for a skate of this character, and ground with curved bottoms, as adopted by national skating associations. Small heel plate and narrow foot plate. Sizes 9 to 10½ inches. Per pair, **$5.00**

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Spalding Ladies' Skating Shoes

The selection of the proper style skates is no more important than the selection of correct model shoes to be worn with them. Spalding shoes are built particularly to fit Spalding skates and the styles we illustrate in combination are the ones most suitable and which will give the best of satisfaction

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Spalding Ladies' Skating Shoe

No. **360.** Fine quality calf, reinforced with webbing over ankle and instep, and laced down over toes; padded tongue; special counter that supports the arch. Fitted with the Murphy ankle brace, giving that perfect poise desired by all skaters and preventing the ankle from turning. . . . . Per pair, **$5.50**

Use No. 360 Shoes with Canadian Pattern Hockey or Clamp Fastening Ice Skates.

No. 360

Spalding Ladies' Skating Shoe

No. **350.** Fine quality leather, nice and pliable. Reinforced with webbing inside to give support over ankle and at top; laced down over toes. Padded tongue and special counter to support arch of foot. . . . Per pair, **$5.00**

Use No. 350 Shoes with Spalding No. XSL "Championship" Hockey Skates, No. XRL Rink Skates and with regular Canadian Pattern Hockey or Clamp Fastening Ice Skates.

No. 350

Spalding Ladies' Skating Shoe

No. **330.** Good quality black leather; laces low. Blucher style, and has supporting strap-and-buckle over ankle.

Per pair, **$3.50**

Use No. 330 Shoes with Spalding No. YHL Canadian Pattern Hockey Skates and regular Clamp Fastening Ladies' Ice Skates.

No. 330

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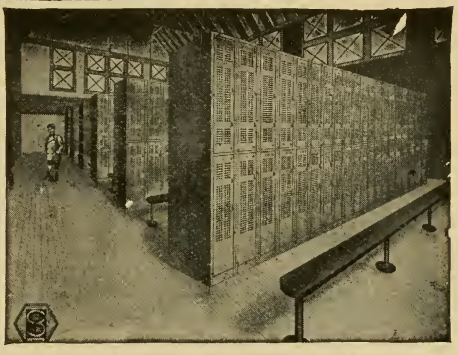
Durand-Steel Lockers



Some of the 6,000 Durand-Steel Lockers Installed in the Public Gymnasiums of Chicago. 12¹x15¹x42¹, Double Tier.

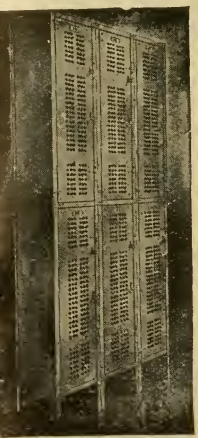
Wooden lockers are objectionable, because they attract vermin, absorb odors, can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire.

Lockers made from wire mesh or expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust, and the lockers themselves present a poor appearance, resembling animal cages.

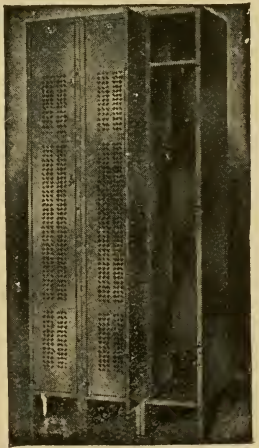
Durand-Steel Lockers are made of finest grade furniture steel and are finished with gloss black, furnace-baked japan (400°), comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake off nor require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.

Durand-Steel Lockers are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but, if the purchaser prefers, we perforate the backs also.

The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and, in addition, are fire-proof.



Two Lockers in Double Tier



Three Lockers in Single Tier

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD SIZES ARE THOSE MOST COMMONLY USED:

DOUBLE TIER	SINGLE TIER
12 x 12 x 36 Inch	12 x 12 x 60 Inch
15 x 15 x 36 Inch	15 x 15 x 60 Inch
12 x 12 x 42 Inch	12 x 12 x 72 Inch
15 x 15 x 42 Inch	15 x 15 x 72 Inch

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

We are handling lockers as a special contract business, and shipment will in every case be made direct from the factory in Chicago. If you will let us know the number of lockers, size and arrangement, we shall be glad to take up, through correspondence, the matter of prices. A.

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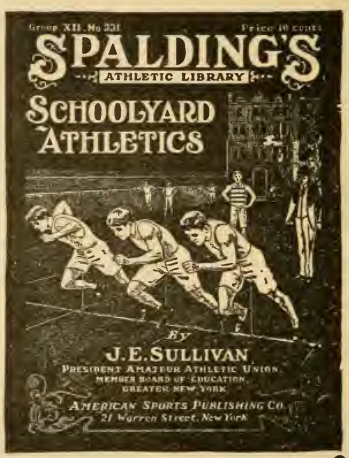
GROUP XII.- No. 331.

Schoolyard Athletics

By J. E. SULLIVAN

President Amateur Athletic Union;
Member Board of Education Greater New York.



THE great interest in athletics that has developed in the public schools within recent years has led to the compilation of this book with a view to the systemization of the various events that form the distinctively athletic feature of school recreation. With its aid any teacher should be able to conduct a successful meet, while the directions given for becoming expert in the various lines will appeal to the pupil. Some of the leading athletes have contributed chapters on their specialties: Ray Ewry, holder of the world's high jump record, tells how to practice for that event; Harry Hillman, holder of the hurdle and three-legged records, gives hints on hurdle racing and three-legged racing; Martin Sheridan, all-around champion of America, gives directions for putting the shot; Harry F. Porter, high jump expert, describes how to become proficient in that event. The book is illustrated with photos taken especially for it in public school yards.

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SPALDING'S New Athletic Goods Catalogue

THE following selection of items from Spalding's latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of ATHLETIC GOODS manufactured by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. SEND FOR A FREE COPY. (See list of Spalding Stores on inside front cover of this book.)

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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, 12 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody.

SECOND—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 12 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By A. G. Spalding
PRESIDENT.

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